DIAMOND FROM THE SKY
AT
WEST END
CINEMA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

WEST END
CINEMA
THE COOLEST & THE MOST COMFORTABLE THEATRE IN BOMBAY.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. V NO. 196 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, AUGUST 17, 1917. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co., will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Port Said and Marseilles.

The BRITISH INDIA Co., will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I, sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PERSIAN GULF
S. N. CO. LTD.

Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports.

1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation. Deck passengers also carried.

Further particulars regarding fares, names of steamers and dates of departure of the above vessels will be furnished on application to—

HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & Co.,
Agents,
15, Rampart Row.

THE
GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY
Prof. JAMES'
Electro Tonic Pearls.

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of over work and dissipation. In cases of premature old age, involuntary discharges and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.

SOLE AGENTS:
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.
Market, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital over Two Lakhs. Investments in Government and approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

For Sailings and Freight apply to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
BOMBAY BRANCH
Alice Buildings, Fort,
Hornby Road, Bombay

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 819,057.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the Undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

WE MANUFACTURE
FINE WHITE
THYMOL B. P.
Quotation on Request.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
Bombay No. 4.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,33,439	15	5
Reserve Funds	11,37,432	8	0

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches:
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

NAND LAL PURI,
Manager.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,250,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisumu
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin		Daressalam, East Africa
Cochin	Zanzibar	

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed wher. the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE
are granted on the Head Office and Branches, in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1889.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 36,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 21,300,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fongtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hongkong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Tsingtau
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Pekin	Tsinanfu
Liaoyang	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS. BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 10,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE.
Mandvi Branch and Sandhurst Road Branch
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Funds exceed	Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceed	Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds..	Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1874.
INDIA'S
Model Life Assurance Company.

FUNDS OVER	CLAIMS PAID OVER
Rs. 5,50,00,000	Rs. 5,00,00,000

The Question of the Moment!

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions.
Full particulars and forms on application.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

HOTELS

THE EVER POPULAR.
EMPRESS HOTEL
NASIK ROAD,
DEOLALI.
MODERATE CHARGES.
FAMOUS FOR CUISINE
SPACIOUS GYMKHANA

The Celebrated Indian Confectioner
AMICHAND GOVINJI

The Oldest and Most Popular Confectionery Depot in India.
(Established over Half a Century Ago.)
Opposite Jumma Musjid, Shaik Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 676.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following Certificate:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E.C.,

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govindji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a Certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd) W. HILL, *Chairman*,
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, *Secretary*.

THE LADWAS (Sweet Balls) of various descriptions and sizes.
THE SUTARFENNY (a kind of thread like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALVAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv). (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gummy Halva, (d) Rose scented Halva, (e) Vanila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva (h) Orange Halva.

All orders are executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V.P.P. Orders will receive our attention. The generous Public are requested to give us a trial.

FOR
ANY THING FASHIONABLE
in Chinese Japanese, French and English Silk Piece Goods, Art Embroidery Work, etc.

A VISIT TO OUR SHOW ROOMS
will more than pay your trouble and will get you a chance to select your requirements from quite a variety of up-to-date articles.

AHMED E. ESAALI,
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION

BENNETT & CO.
NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

By order of the concerned and on account and risk of the concerned.

6 cases Aniline Salt English quality weighing about 2661.

On account of the underwriters Ex. S.S. "Exeter."

113 pieces Hollands plain and bordered lining cloth slightly damaged.

One case about 20 dozen ladies umberalla slightly damaged.

AT 2 p.m., (S. T.).

1 English built rubber tyred victoria, in good order.

1 second hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.

Handsome strong rubber tyred English landaulette with a handsome black waler horse and harness.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MOUNT ROAD, MAZAGON, GHORUPDEO.

By order of Bai Aishabai, widow and executrix of the last. Will and testament of Hajee Ahmed Hassam deceased Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd August next, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by public auction on the premises the following very valuable landed property:—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the several messuages buildings and chawls or ranges of buildings erected and standing thereon situate at Mount Road, Mazagon, on the East side of Ghorupdeo Road in the Island of Bombay in the Registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 4779 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under new survey No. 3713 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under E Ward No. 7763-7783-84-7764 (1-2), 7765 to 67-7768-69-7770-71-7776-77-7778 (1—2) and 79-7780 and 79-7780 and 7781-82 and Street Nos. 78-13-5 to 17-3-3A 1 to 3 4-5-6-7-12-13-14-14A.—15-16-17 and 18. And bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by land now or lately belonging to Mancherji Bamanji on or towards the South by lands now or lately belonging partly to Memon Tar Mahomed partly to Memon Mahomed Alli, Hormusji Cursetji Limboowala and others Haji Mahomed Aboo Backer and Joseph Hoosein Rahimtulla, on or towards the East by the property secondly described and beyond that by land now or lately belonging to Joseph Rahimtulla and Oosman Rahimtulla and on or towards the West by Ghorupdeo Road.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situated at Mazagon, Ghorupdeo, near Tank Bunder, in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under New Survey No. 3713 and containing by admeasurement one thousand (1,000) square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Memon Jan Mahomed, on or towards the South partly by the property of Memon Jan Mahomed and partly by the property of Nowroji Cursetji Limbuwala, on or towards the West by the property first hereinabove described and on or towards the North by a proposed private drain and which premises are now held by the Wolverhampton Works Company, Limited, under an Indenture of Lease, dated the 12th day of December, 1896, as also under a Deed of Rectification and Extension, dated the 14th day of March, 1907, both expressed to be made between Haji Ahmed Hassam of the one part and the said Wolverhampton Works Company, Limited, of the other part and which premises are sold subject to the lease and the Extension thereof granted by the said Indenture of Lease as rectified and extended by the said Deed of Rectification and Extension.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, applications should be made to Messrs. Smetham, Byrne and Co., Attorneys for the Vendor, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT TO A LEASE FOR 3 (THREE) YEARS OF A VALUABLE PLOT OF MUNICIPAL LAND, AT ABDUL REHMAN STREET.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on MONDAY the 27th August 1917, at 3 p.m. (B.T.) sell by public auction on the premises:—

The right to Lease for (3) three years the vacant piece of land comprising an area of 684 sq. yards or thereabouts situate on the West side of Abdul Rehman Street, at its junction with 3rd Agiary Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Crawford Bayley and Co., Solicitors to the Municipal Corporation or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 17th August, 1917.

SALE BY AUCTION

MENESSE & CO.
NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE AND UNCLAIMED BOOKED AND UNBOOKED ARTICLES.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 18th August, 1917, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), at the Railway Company's Goods Depot, Colaba, next to the Tramway Co.'s Stables.

A quantity of valuable and unclaimed booked and unbooked articles, cotton twist, piece-goods, etc.

A descriptive list of the booked articles can be seen at any station on the broad gauge section of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLEARED CARGO EX. S.S. "INDIA" LATE S.S. "VORWEARTS."

In accordance with Section 88 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878 and under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Bombay, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 20th and TUESDAY, the 21st August, 1917, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at the Port Trust Ballard Pier Shed, near the Bombay Port Trust Office, the following goods, being a portion of uncleared and unreleased cargo of the above vessel:—

10 cases exercise books, 1 case paper tubes, 20 cases mother of pearl and metal buttons, 12 cases lamp glass, 1 case insect powder, 5 cases brushes, 3 cases glass beads, 35 cases Hurricane lanterns, 58 cases cigar and cigarette paper, 24 cases toys, 7 cases India rubber shoes, 2 cases (gatter) cotton and India rubber fabrics, 18 cases hollow glassware, 3 cases fez, 1 case Fountain pen, 12 cases glass bangles, 11 cases earthenware (crockery), 10 cases lamps, 182 cases enamelled vessels, 10 cases tinwares, 1 case ink, 5 cases knitting needles, 2 cases samples of lamp glass and paperware, 1 case iron transmission parts, 7 cases imitation jewellery, 2 cases trimmings, 19 cases alarm clocks, 12 cases iron safes, cases toilet soaps, 100 cases mineral water, 8 cases cotton braid, 11 cases (half woollen goods), undershirts, combination girls' dresses, etc., 19 cases cotton undershirts, 20 cases socks, 5 bales cotton blankets, 2 cases blanket cloth, 2 cases imitation silk satin and embroidered gageapat, 1 case sewing silk thread, 21 cases cotton coating and trousering, 1 case woollen coating.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 17th August, 1917.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 53, Meadows Street, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

On MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of N. C. Dalal, Esq., Attorney for Mr. Umiashanker Becharlal, and on account and at the risk of Mr. Sakarabhai Bhavanishanker.

Wooden beds with mattresses and pillows, dressing tables, chairs, a lot of brass copper and aluminium utensils, etc., etc., being the salvage from the late fire at the Mahomedi Mahal, now known as the Prag Mahal.

A deposit of 50 per cent. may be required on lots being knocked down.

MEHTA & Co.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 17th August, 1917.

K. A. READYMONEY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
Green Street, oppo. Bank of Bombay.

TO-DAY AT 2-30 (p.m.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, TABLE CLOTH, JEWELLERY, ETC.

TO-DAY at 2-30 p.m. Messrs K. A. READYMONEY and Co. will sell by public auction at their auction rooms, opposite Bank of Bombay, teakwood furniture such as single and double door almirahs, pressing chest of drawers, fancy silk tapestry lined drawing room sets, marble top octagon and centre tables, writing tables, office chairs, easy chairs, low chairs, leather lined sofas, tile tea-poys, book stands, family scales square teapoys, folding teapoys, precious gold and silver watches, table cloth etc.

By order of the concerned.

Jewellery such as brilliants and diamond rings, necklaces, bracelets, pearl bangles, riofuls, earrings, etc.

Property on view.

K. A. READYMONEY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 17th August 1917.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES

"Wanted," "To Be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding (20 words) 2 annas per insertion; every additional word 1 anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line, or Re. 1 per inch. No display allowed.

Educational Announcement.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,

"Bombay Chronicle" Office,

No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Local — — — Rs. 30 per annum
Up-country — — Rs. 35 per annum.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

JOB PRINTING—Send any orders you wish to be executed promptly and to your satisfaction to the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS, 6, Medows Street, Fort.

FRUITS.

ENGLISH DESSERT APPLES—9 lbs. nett for Rs. 3/8, all charges included, by V.P. parcel post, Apply to CAPTAIN BANON, Duff Dunbar, P. O. Kulu, Panjab. 9153

MOTOR VEHICLES.

WANTED—MOTOR TYRES and TUBES for cheapest, prompt and reliable vulcanising at as. 8 and 4 per inch respectively. Cars on hire and for sale. PATENT PNEUMATIC BLOCKS TYRES and MOTOR TRANSPORT CO., LTD., ughes Road, Chaupatty, Bombay. A.

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—Practical course of Commerce for Practical appointments, 80, Esplanade Road. 9348

WANTED—PUPILS by an experienced Matric Lady Teacher for English, three times a week, Two hours each turn. Fees moderate Rs. 5 per month. Apply to Box No. 86, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9341

MISCELLANEOUS

DR. CARR, D.D.S., Dental Surgeon, 107, Esplanade Road, (opposite Clock Tower, over French Bank), Fort, Bombay, personally in attendance and guarantees all work.
Hours 9 to 7.
Sunday 10 to 12 noon.
Moderate fees. 8292

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An experienced CHAUFFEUR for Ford Motor Car. Must be able to do ordinary repairs. See Messrs. ANAND & Co., 91, Medow Street, Bombay. 9355

WANTED—FIRST CLASS TURNERS. Apply sharp to HOLLAND & Co., Calicut Street, Near Ballard Pier, Bombay. 9343

WANTED—Salesmen for Glassware, Sundries, Hosieries and Bunder Lines by a well-known Import Office. Only experienced men need apply to Box No. 72 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9287

WANTED—A qualified and experienced Child's NURSE (European will be preferred) to take charge of an infant son of a Ruling Family of a Native State. Boarding and lodging free. Pay according to qualifications. Apply with copies of testimonials and a photograph to Box No. 83. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9327

WANTED—A competent MISTRI to take charge of machinery. A good knowledge of Linde Ammonia Refrigerating Plant and Oil Engine essential. Pay Rs. 50 rising to Rs. 70, after three months' approved service. Apply with particulars of former service to MANAGER, Government Military Dairy, Deolali. 9328

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—OFFICER requires Winchester Rifle. Apply early stating price and full particulars to Box No. 91, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9359

WANTED—A GRADUATE for a Limited concern to work as a Correspondent and an Accountant Salary decent. None but experienced hands need apply to Box No. 88, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9347

WANTED—A TYPIST, knowing mechanism to teach typewriting daily for an hour for one month. Salary Rs. 20. Apply personally to DAMODAR KHETSEY, Military Square Lane, Fort. 9340

WANTED—An English speaking GAMES INSTRUCTOR, good at Football and Cricket, on a pay of Rs. 35 plus a local allowance of Rs. 3 a month. Apply stating age and enclosing copies of certificates to THE PRINCIPAL, Rajput Schools, Jodhpur. 9356

WANTED

WANTED—OLD COPIES of "Times", "Chronicle", "Jame", at Rs. 4/4/ a Maund (28 lbs.) SWADESHI STORES, Times Building. 9362

AN ITALIAN DIPLOMATIST wishes to give upto date Academical Scientific training in Fine Arts. Also tuition in the Italian Language. Apply to Box No. 84, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9329

WANTED—SITUATION by an Indian knowing all round Office work (6 years experience) in an Indian Firm. Please apply to Box No. 92, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9360

WANTED—AGENTS for the new Indian Manufacturing Co. for Black Japan and Phenyle. N. MOOLJI & Co., Sandhurst Road, Bhimji Poonjee Building, Dongree Post No. 9. 9150

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE OF "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 6, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE OR ON LEASE—Plots on the Bhandarwara Hill for erection of factories or mill or godowns or residential quarters. For terms and further particulars apply to Box No. 90, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9358

PALMER the British made only high grade covers at Rs. 8 each; tubes Rs. 4 each. Whilst ordering, mention correct size and pattern. WELLINGTON CYCLISTS, Bombay and Poona. 8804

FOR SALE—Two LINOTYPE MACHINES, Duplex Double Letter, Model No. 10. Price Rs. 8,000 each or Rs. 15,000 for both. Apply to "Y. Z.", c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE—On the Mahim Foreshore abutting on the Western Avenue, a large piece of Land, measuring 31902 sq. yds. having a Sea Frontage of 1040 feet, eminently suitable for fine Seaside residences or big Industrial concern. For Particulars Apply Messrs. CAPTAIN and VAIDYA, Solicitors, 121, Esplanade Road. 9363

PUBLIC NOTICES

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England).

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SECOND-HAND MATERIAL AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES, VIZ., RAIL PIECES, CAST AND WROUGHT IRON AND STEEL SCRAP, WHEELS SCRAP, LEAD SCRAP, ETC.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive TENDERS at his office, Vitoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m., (S. T.), on THURSDAY, the 13th September, 1917, for the purchase of above, which can be seen on application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent, Wadi Bunder, Assistant Storekeeper, Jhansi and at this Depot.

TENDERS.—These must be made out in the Company's Authorised Forms, which can be had on application to the Undersigned at his office on payment of Rs. 2 per copy.

TERMS.—A sum equivalent to 10 per cent. of value of the material tendered for (subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,000 and a minimum of Rs. 200 only) must accompany each Tender, along with a cash deposit form, which is supplied gratis on application as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of Contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit without the Railway having to prove any loss by the transaction. Only cash or Currency Notes of the Bombay Circle if over Rs. 100 (on which no interest will be allowed) or Government Promissory Notes will be received as deposits, and if the latter they must be endorsed "Pay Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or Order." Interest on Government Promissory Notes lodged with the Company as Tender deposits will not be realized by the Company unless such interest is payable at Bombay.

NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

Applicants are requested not to Tender for more material than they are able to pay for and remove within one month from the date of acceptance of Tender.

W. L. SHAW,
Ag. General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, 15th August, 1917. 9354

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE SUN MILLS, LIMITED,
(In voluntary liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held on SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), in the office of the Company, Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal Mansions, Old Secretariat Office, Apollo Street, Fort, to consider and pass Liquidator's report and account made up to date and to decide upon a distribution of the Company's assets among the Shareholders.

Dated this 16th day of August, 1917.

BHAISHANKER NANABHAI,
9365 Liquidator.

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT OF 1913

and

IN THE MATTER OF THE STANDARD BANK, LIMITED.

THE CREDITORS of the abovenamed Company are required, on or before 30th day of September, 1917, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Solicitors (if any), to the undersigned, the Joint Liquidator of the said Company at 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, and if so, required, by notice in writing from the undersigned, are, by their Solicitors, or personally, to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time or place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Dated this 16th day of August, 1917.

VITHALDAS DAMODHER GOVINDJEE,
9357 Joint Liquidator.

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.
Nos. 585 and 637 of 1913.

Re: SOBHAGCHAND NAGINCHAND NAGINCHAND JAVERCHAND, SAVAICHAND SURCHAN and FAKIRCHAND GHELABHAI, lately trading in partnership under the name of Sobhagchand Naginchand and Co. ..... adjudged Insolvents.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvents have applied to the Court for their discharge and that the Court has fixed the 2nd October, 1917, at 11-30 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 16th day of August, 1917.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Ag. Chief Clerk.

Chief Clerk's Office, High Court,
Fort, Bombay, the 16th August 1917.
9361.

AMUSEMENTS.

PALACE OF VARIETIES
GAIETY THEATRE
6-30 TO-NIGHT 10 p.m.
The
GAIETY COMPANY
presents
The
SCARLET DANDIES
A COSTUME COMEDY CO.
A BRILLIANT ATTRACTION
in these
HOURS OF DARKNESS
Full of
VIM, VIVACITY & VUN
In a
Whole Bunch of the Most Up-to-date
SONGS, CONCERTED DANCES, REVULETS, etc., etc.
THE MOST GORGEOUS
and
BRIGHTEST ATTRACTION
ever presented
in a
DASH OF SPLENDOUR
amidst
BEAUTIFUL, CHARMING SURROUNDINGS
Most up-to-date
and
SPARKLING COSTUMES ELABORATE STAGING
with a
FLASH OF BRILLIANCY
and
DAZZLING EFFECTS DREAM IN DREAMLAND
Above Varieties intercepted by only one Cinema.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR
BOMBAY'S LEADING THEATRE.
The Operatic Event of 1917.
EVERY EVENING AT 9-30.
MAURICE E. BANDMAN
presents the
BANDMAN OPERA CO.
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30.
The Screaming FARCE Comedy
"THE GIRL FROM CIROS"
Still crowding the London Garrick.
SATURDAY 18TH
The Great Bombay Hit
"HIGH JINKS."
NEXT SUNDAY AT 5 P. M.
HALF PRICE MATINEE.
"THE MERRY WIDOW".
NOTICE.—In order to present the Bandman Opera productions in their entirety it has been found necessary to commence the Matinees at 5 p.m. The plan for the "MERRY WIDOW" opens to-day at 10 a.m. Patrons are informed that seats booked provisionally can only be kept for a few hours.

PRICES AS USUAL.
Plan at ROSE & Co.
from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily.
Saturday from 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.
Matinee Plan open all day
Sunday at the Excelsior.

MONDAY, 20TH AUGUST
BING BOYS ARE HERE.
TUESDAY, 21ST AUGUST
THEODORE & CO.
WEDNESDAY, 22ND AUGUST
MR. MANHATTAN.
THURSDAY, 23RD AUGUST
THE GIRL IN THE TAXI.
FRIDAY, 24TH AUGUST
THE
CHOCOLATE SOLDIER.
SATURDAY, 25TH AUGUST
THE WALTZ DREAM
Revival of the beautiful Daly's play.
SUNDAY 26th, Reduced Price MATINEE.
SEE DAILY PAPERS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
HOME OF CELEBRITIES
LAST NIGHT OF PRESENT POPULAR CINEMA PROGRAMME:
"FIGHTING FOR LOVE."
A most romantic comedy in 5 acts. A rich American is touring Europe and falls in love with the beautiful queen of a small state. She is at war with a neighbour. Her admirer sends West for some of his faithful cowboys and they come along and win the war for her. A wedding is the happy result.

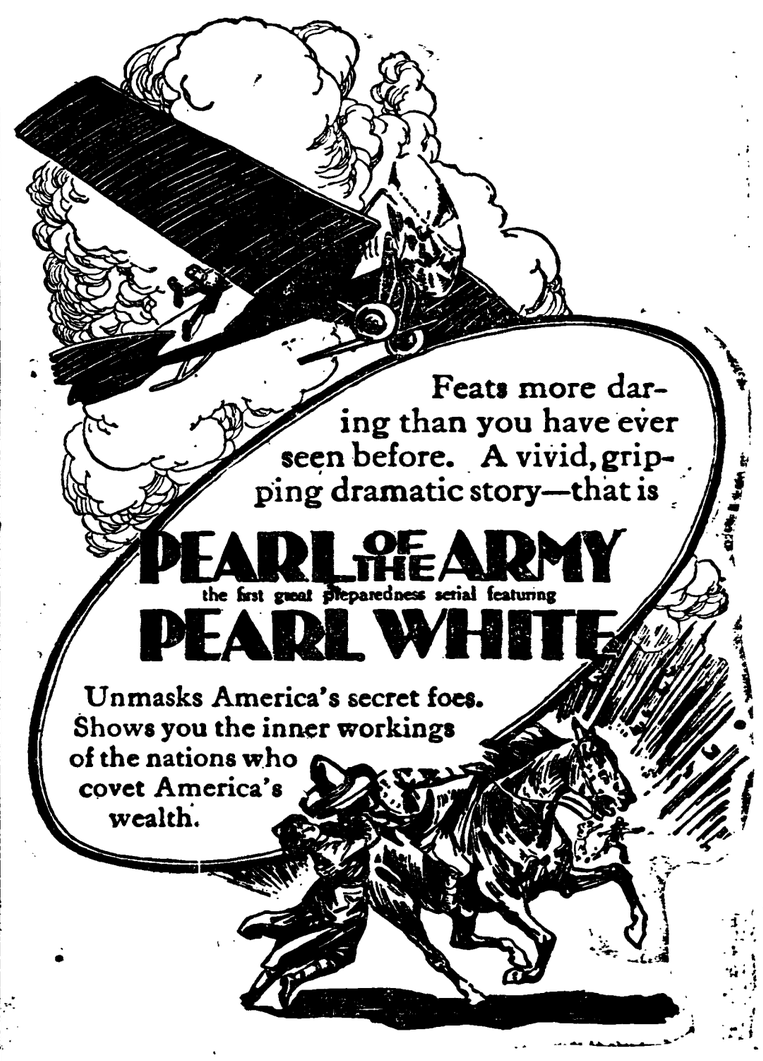
"PRETTY BABY"
A comic tale about a rich uncle who hated babies and the subterfuges of his nephew and niece to hide their baby from him.

The latest
PATHE GAZETTE.
BEST TREATRE ORCHESTRA IN BOMBAY.
Prices: Rs. 1/8, Re. 1/, Ans. 8 and 4.
Box Seats Rs. 2.
A GREAT THEATRICAL EVENT
BOMBAY'S FAVOURITES.
AND RECORD-BREAKERS
THE CHARLES HOWITT & A. PHILLIP'S CO.
ARE COMING
OPENING NEXT THURSDAY
The great farce of the present day:
"A LITTLE BIT OF FLUFF"
NEXT FRIDAY.
Horace Amesley Vachell's latest London Success.
"THE CASE OF LADY CAMBER"
NEXT SATURDAY.
The World-famous Irish Comedy.
"PEG O' MY HEART"
EVERY EVENING AT 9-30 P.M.
Prices: Rs. 4, Rs. 3, Rs. 2, Re. 1 & Ans. 8.
Boxes Rs. 16 and Rs. 20.
BOOKING AT S. ROSE & Co.
from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. daily
SATURDAYS from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-DAY At 6-30 P. M. **THE EXCELSIOR** TO-DAY At 6-30 p. m.
By Special request the Management presents
THE LATE SIR HERBERT TREE
in the Film of the Age
"MACBETH"
Patrons will remember the great sensation this Colossal tragedy of "Vaulting Ambition which overleaps itself" caused when shown in Bombay a few months ago. In view of the sudden and lamentable death of England's Greatest Actor-Manager which has caused such a great gap in British Dramatic and Literary Circles, it has been decided after receiving several requests from serious film lovers to repeat the exhibition of this glorious Cinema Triumph of SIR HERBERT TREE every evening at the 6-30 p.m.
THIS EVENING AT 6-30 P.M. PRICES. Rs. 2, 1, and 8 & 4 annas.

SUCCESS INSTANTANEOUS.
THRILLS ! THRILLS !! THRILLS !!!


Feats more daring than you have ever seen before. A vivid, gripping dramatic story—that is
PEARL OF THE ARMY
the first great preparedness serial featuring
PEARL WHITE
Unmasks America's secret foes.
Shows you the inner workings of the nations who covet America's wealth.

EXCLUSIVELY AT
IMPERIAL
THE HOUSE THAT SHOWS ONLY THE FINEST AND BEST OF THE WORLD'S PRODUCTIONS.
Every Night at 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.
LAMINGTON ROAD. . . . . POPULAR PRICES.

To-day is the last day to see the six exciting and thrilling parts of the world's greatest serial. . . .
"The Diamond from the Sky"
Who gets the Diamond ? is the all-absorbing topic in Bombay to-day.
Don't fail to see this week's fine instalment
AT THE
WEST END CINEMA.
(NEW CHARNI ROAD.)
TO-DAY FOUR SHOWS at 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15 p.m. (S.T.)

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THE GREAT SECRET

THE TWO AND A QUARTER MILLION SERIAL

IS GOING GREAT

SEE AND COMPARE IT!

OLYMPIA

SANDHURST ROAD (West).

THE EMPIRE

Bombay's Picture Theatre. Par Excellence.

To-day at 6-30, 8-30 & 10

A Beautiful Spectacular Drama in Five Acts

BY F. MARION CRAWFORD

"IN THE PALACE OF THE KING"

This spectacular Drama is a thrilling story of Royal plots and Court intrigues. Adapted from the famous novel and successful play by F. Marion Crawford.

In 5 Acts.

The Palace of King Philip the Second of Spain was a gigantic web in which the King enmeshed Courtiers and Ladies. But Romance lived for Knights were bold and ready to risk their lives for the love of a woman.

"LESS REASON THAN A WOMAN'S LOVE HAS CAUSED A THRONE TO TOTTER."

Introducing

5000 Persons 2000 Soldiers

2000 Horses 4000 Costumes

1000 Special Settings

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

in his latest Comedy.

ELDORADO

ITALIAN CINEMA

LAMINGTON ROAD (North)

TO-NIGHT

THE PURPLE MASK

4th, 5th and 6th Episodes.

PATHE'S LATEST GAZETTE

and a Roaring Comic.

Time: 6-45, 8-30 and 10-15 p. m.

GOING GREAT

UNIVERSAL'S SERIAL EXTRAORDINARY

THE PURPLE MASK

FEATURING

The Two Greatest Serial Stars on Earth

GRACE CUNARD AND FRANCIS FORD.

Do not fail to see this second week's most exciting instalment. It is full of thrills and punches.

EACH EPISODE A COMPLETE STORY ITSELF.

NEW ALEXANDRA

NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.

DO NOT MISS.

TURKO-ROMAN BATH.

With Massage and Vibratory.

Massage by a qualified Lady.

Separate Chambers for Ladies only.

Insure your Health and Beauty.

Open: 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. Sundays not excepted.

THE POPULAR BATH CHAMBERS,

303, Hornby Road, Fort, opp. Whiteaway Co.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(THURSDAY, August 16.)

Lieut.-Colonel R S Pottinger of the Bombay Political Department has been allowed a further extension by one month of the combined leave granted to him.

Mr. R. M. Phillips, Superintendent of Police, Kathiawar Agency, was granted special privilege leave in advance for sixteen days from the 2nd December, 1916.

The undermentioned Magistrates of the Second Class in the district of Kaira to be Magistrates of the First Class.

Mr. Rangildas Pranjivandas Kagalwala, Mamlatdar of the Mehmadabad Taluka.

Mr. Chhotalal Nathalal Joshi, Mamlatdar of the Nadiad Taluka.

Mr. Lallubhai Chhaganlal Sheth, LL.B., to act as Second Class, Fifth Grade, Subordinate Judge, Rahimatpur and Dahiwadi, during the absence on leave of Mr. Balaji Bhaskar Kunte, or pending further orders.

Mr. L. Graham, I.C.S., Judicial Assistant to the Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 15th August, 1917, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. Dinkar Narayan Damle, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests and Sub-Divisional Forest Officer, North Thana, is granted leave on medical certificate for one month and seventeen days from 1st July to 17th August, 1917.

Mr. R. G. Gordon, I.C.S., Talukdari Settlement Officer, to be Assistant Settlement Officer, in addition to his ordinary duties, for a period of ten months from 1st October, 1917, in connection with the revision settlement of the Dhandhuka Taluka and the jama settlement of the talukdari villages of the Dhandhuka and Dholka Talukas of the Ahmedabad District.

Mr. J. F. B. Hartshorne, I.C.S., Assistant Collector, on return to duty, to be Assistant Settlement Officer, for a period of twelve months, in connection with the revision settlements of the Dholka, North Daskroi and South Daskroi Talukas of the Ahmedabad District.

Vice Mr. Prabhashankar Harnarayan Rawal appointed as District Assistant Recruiting Officer:—

Mr. Motabhai Sundarrav Jayakar to be District Deputy Collector, Kaira.

Mr. Balsukhbhai Bhagubhai Javeri to do duty as Huzur Deputy Collector, Kaira.

With effect from 1st May, 1917, vice Mr. Tirthdas Mehtaram, retired:—

Mr. Shivaram Gangadhar Mandlik to be Third Grade Deputy Collector.

Mr. Shankar Keshav Sathe to be Fourth Grade Deputy Collector.

Mr. Mahadev Chintaman Kelkar to be Fifth Grade Deputy Collector.

Mr. Shiavakshah Manekji Talati to be Sixth Grade Deputy Collector.

A temporary appointment of a Sixth Grade Deputy Collector on Rs. 300 per mensem is created and Mr. Jivatram Pritamdas Chandnani is to hold it for a period of six weeks, during the absence of Mr. A. S. R. Mackim, I.C.S., on leave.

With effect from 27th May, 1917, vice Mr. A. C. Wild, I.C.S., promoted as Third Grade Judge:—

Mr. E. H. Waterfield, I.C.S., to be First Assistant.

Mr. C. W. A. Turner, I.C.S., to be Second Assistant.

Mr. L. J. Sedgwick, I.C.S., to be Third Assistant.

Mr. A. R. Bennett, an Assistant Collector of Customs in the Imperial Customs Service, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 6th August, 1917.

The following gentlemen have been appointed as temporary Civil Assistant Surgeons with effect from the dates specified against their names.

Mr. G. K. Patankar, M.B., B.S., 10th July, 1917.

Mr. H. D. Kalapesi, M.B., B.S., 16th July, 1917.

Mr. Chintaman Govind Kale, B.E., to be an Apprentice Engineer. Mr. Kale is posted to the Central Division for a period of six months in the first instance for employment on Roads and Buildings works in progress there. For the next six months he will be transferred to the Deccan Irrigation Division for work on canal construction and irrigation.

Mr. Keshav Ramchandra Divekar, LL.B., is admitted as a Vakil of the High Court.

With effect from the date of retirement of Assistant Surgeon Darabshah Edalji Kothavala, L.M. & S., Assistant Surgeon Khan Bahadur Shapurji Manekji Mehta, L.M. & S., to be Civil Surgeon, Alibag, but to continue to do duty as Civil Surgeon, Dhulia, pending further orders.

Mr. Dhan Raj Sawhney, Executive Engineer, is granted privilege leave in India for six weeks with effect from the 16th August, 1917, or the subsequent date of relief.

Mr. Tanumal Shawakram Mirchandani, B.Sc. (Edin.), Assistant Engineer, to act as Executive Engineer, Hyderabad Canals District, vice Mr. Sawhney, or until further orders.

Mr. Shridhar Purushottam Karve to be Mamlatdar of Wada.

Mr. Sakarlal Chandulal Desai, on relief at Wada, to be Mamlatdar of Bassein.

Mr. Mahadev Kashinath Joglekar to be President of the Junnar Municipality.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY

Mortality from plague in Districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency during the week ending 11th instant occurred as follows:—Bombay City 36, Ahmedabad City 13, other places in Ahmedabad District 15, Kaira District 4, Broach Port 1, Surat Town and Port 13, other places in Surat District 18, West Khandesh District 123, Thana District 15, Satara District 303, Ahmednagar District 66, Poona Town 4, other places in Poona District 58, Sholapur District 187, Kolaba District 4, Ratnagiri Port 1, other places in Ratnagiri District 5, Belgaum District 151, Dharwar District 100, Bijapur District 114, Kanara District 9, Karachi Port 2, Hyderabad District 2, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States 277, Bhavnagar Port 15, Mangrol Port 3, other places in Kathiawar Agency 11, Surat Agency 7, Satara Agency 49, Mahi Kantha Agency 1, Akalkote State 2, Total 1,622.

COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Aug. 15th.

		Sales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	— —	600
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	.. ..	—
" " Sales of East Indian	.. ..	458
" " Imports	.. .. ..	Nil
Mid. Americans	.. .. —	19.95+40
Egyptian F. G. F.	.. ..	32.25 unchgd
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	Oct.	25.35+45
	Jan.	25.98+56
	Mar.	25.23—04

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 15th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Prices fixed for to-day.

Months	To-day's opening price	
Aug.	18.70	
Aug.-Sept	18.37	
Sept.-Oct.	18.07	
Oct.-Nov	17.86	
Nov.-Dec.	17.25	
Dec.-Jan.	17 10	+40
Jan.-Feb.	17.00	
Feb.-Mar.	16.92	
Mar.-Apl.	16.82	
April-May	16.74	
May-June	16.66	
June-July	16.58	

EGYPTIAN FUTURES.

Liverpool Aug. 14th.

Prices fixed for to-day.

Months.	To-day's price.
Oct. — — — — — — ..	25.75—30
Nov. — — — — — — ..	26.00—30

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Aug. 15th.

M G Bengal Good — — —	16.30	
" " Fully Good — — —	16.55	
" " Fine — — —	16.80	
No 1 Oomra Good — — —	17.80	
" " Fully Good — — —	18.05	+40
" " Fine — — —	19.30	
M. G. Broach Good — — —	19.14	
" " Fully Good — — —	19.32	
" " Fine — — —	19.50	

COUNCIL BILLS.

London, Wednesday, Aug. 15th.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS:—Deferred.

Rs.		Rs.
25,00,000 were allotted to Calcutta	..	85,00,000
15,32,000 " " to Bombay	..	
14,37,000 " to Madras	..	
Tenders on Calcutta at 1/4 5/32.		
" Bombay at 1/4 5/32.		
Min Rate Received Calcutta 44%	above that rate in full	
Min Rate Received Bombay 44%	above that rate in full	

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 90,00,000.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS:—Immediate.

Rs.		Rs
99,000 were allotted to Calcutta	..	4,33,000
3,34,000 " " to Bombay	..	
Nil " " to Madras	..	
Tenders on Calcutta at 1/4 1/6.		
" Bombay at 1/4 1/6.		
Min. Rate Received Calcutta 44%	above that rate in full.	
Min. Rate Received Bombay 44%	above that rate in full.	

Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale .. .. Rs. 99,00,000

Amount to be allotted next week .. .. Rs. 90,00,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Aug. 14th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports — —	13,000	
" Exports to Great Britain — —	3,000	
Futures at New York Oct. — —	25.30	
" " Jan. — —	25.18	
" " Mar. — —	25.25	
Spot Cotton at New York — —	26.70	
" " New Orleans — —	25.75	
Futures at New Orleans Oct. — —	24 43	
" " Jan. — —	24.55	
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) — —	9 1/2	
Demand Bills .. .. — —	4.76.65	
Silver Commercial Bars — —	83 3/4	

New York, Aug. 15th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports — —	7,000	
Futures at New York Oct. — —	25.15	
" " Jan. — —	24.99	
" " Mar. — —	25.16	
Spot Cotton at New York — —	26.70	
" New Orleans — —	25.75	
Futures at New Orleans Oct. — —	24 24	
" " Jan. — —	24.25	

MONEY MARKET.

London, Aug. 14th.

Bar Silver Spot — — —	42 1/2
Closing Tone of Silver:—Advanced owing to Continental buying closed firm.—Buyers.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April 1917.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st — —	4 13/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st — —	4 3/4
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months — —	5 1/8
" " 6 " — —	5 3/8
Interest day to day loans — —	4
" 7 day market loans — —	4 1/4
Consols 2½ % — —	46½
Rupee Paper 5½ % Nominal —	88½
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan —	66½
Government Securities 5 % ..	99½
Ex. On London at Paris Francs —	27.61

London, Aug 15th

Bar Silver Spot — — —	44
Closing Tone of Silver:—Not offered—Firm Buyers.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 5th April 1917.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st — —	4 13/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st — —	4 3/4
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months — —	5 1/8
" " 6 " — —	5 3/8
Interest day to day loans — —	4
" 7 day market loans — —	4 1/4

WAR LOANS.

London Aug. 14th

5½% 1925—1928 — — —	98½
4½% 1925—1945 — — —	88
5% New — — —	99½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Aug. 14th.

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 496 lbs. C.I.F. Afloat Sellers	86/9
Wheat Red Karachi per 492 lbs. C.I.F. Afloat Sellers	86/3
Wheat Choice White Bombay Afloat Sellers..	86/6
Wheat White Delhi Afloat Sellers — —	86/9
Wheat Red Delhi Afloat Sellers — —	86/3
Wheat Bombay Club No. 1 Afloat Sellers —	86/9

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley Afloat Sellers .. — —	70

ROZARIO SANTA.

Rozario Santa Fe—63 lbs. Afloat Sellers —	80

AUSTRALIAN.

Australian Afloat Sellers.. .. — —	83

RAPESEED.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold per ton July-Aug. Value	600
Rapeseed, Ferozepore Ordinary July-Aug. Value	592/6
Rapeseed, Yellow Guserat, ex-Ship per ton July-Aug Quoted .. .. — —	600
Rapeseed, Brown. Cawapore ex-Ship per ton July-Aug Quoted .. .. — —	580

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay ex-Ship small per ton Aug.-Sept. .. — — ..	600
Linseed small grain Aug.-Sept.	590
Linseed Calcutta Aug.-Sept. Quoted .. —	600

London, Aug. 15th.

Linseed Calcutta August-Sept. Value ..	595
Tone:—Dull.	

London, Aug 14th.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper .. .. — —	£123
Standard Copper G.M.B Nominal — —	£125½

RUBBER

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Sept.-Oct Sellers	2/1
Plantation First Latex Crepe Aug Paid.	2/6

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos 16/18 C & F Calcutta, Oct.-Dec. Sellers .. .. — —	20/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta Oct-Dec. Sellers .. .. .. — ..	23

London, Aug. 15th

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta, Oct.-Dec. Buyers .. .. .. —	20/4½
Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta Oct.-Dec Buers	22/10½

Toney firm sellers are asking higher prices.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Aug. 16.

This morning Good Broach April was quoted Rs. 482, but after receipt of the New York closing cable of yesterday, showing a decline of 19 to 24 points, there was an easier feeling and the Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 476 and shortly after advanced to Rs. 479. On Association terms business was done in Good Broach at Rs. 486, but there were sellers later on at Rs. 485. Slight fluctuations occurred in the bazar and at 6 p.m. rates were as under. A moderate business has been done during the day.

Ready Cotton has been steady with a moderate enquiry by Japanese shippers and local mills.

QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

OLD CROP.

Fine M. G. Bengal	—	Sept.	394
Good M. G. Westerns	—	Augt-Sept.	450
Good H. G. Westerns	—	Augt-Sept.	425
Good Sawgd. Dharwar	—	Augt-Sept.	486
Good M. G. Coompta	—	Augt-Sept.	510
Good M. G. Miraj	—	Augt-Sept.	480

NEW CROP.

Good Broach ..	..	April	Rs 476
Fine Khamgaon Akola	..	January ..	" 461
" Khandesh	..	" ..	" 444
" Muthia	..	" ..	" 408
" Bengal	..	" ..	" 374
Fully Good Bonga	..	" ..	" 362

Quotation for NEW CROP are nett, the 5% per cent discount having been abolished.

QUOTATIONS 9-30 P.M.

NEW CROP.

Broach good	April	479
Bengal	January fully good	360

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION

QUOTATIONS 16th AUGUST 1917.

Growths.	Super-fine	Fine	F.G	Gd.	Fully Good	Delivery
M. G. Bengals	405	395	382			Ready.
H.G. Sind Punjab	415	395	383			"
M.G. Athni-Miraj "Good Staple"				405		"
" Ginned Dhar.						
Sawgd				425		"
M.G. Westerns				405	451	"
H.G. Westerns				455	441	"
M.G. Compta				510	466	"
M.G. Kadi Viramgam			520	513		"
M.G. Dhrangadra			526	514		"
M.G. Bagalkot				473	464	"

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc. for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. of 15th August:—

Cotton	3,712	bales
Wheat	8,882	cwts
Linseed	6,961	"
Rape, Rai and Mustardseed etc.	10	"
Ungunnyseed	113	"
Poppyseed	Nil	"
Groundnuts	2,558	"
Castorseed	397	"
Rice	10,933	"
Myrabollams	Nil	"
Oilseeds	1,470	"
Mowrasseed	Nil	"
Gram	7,008	"
Jowar	62	"
Maize	Nil	"
Barley	422	"

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotations for Ready and Forward Delivery Securities as fixed by the Ratl Committee of the Exchange.

OOLABA, 16th August, 1917, at 4-30 p.m.

Growths	Super-fine	Fine	Fully Good G.S.C.M.	Good	Delivery
Bengals (M.G.)	..	375	360	..	1/25th Jan. 18
Bengals (M.G.)	402	392	382	..	Ready
		390		..	Sept. 17
Sdabe Punjab (M.G.)	402	392	382	..	Ready
	..	390	..	..	1/25th Jan. 18
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	402	377	352	Ready
	..	445	..	..	1/25th Jan 18
Kiwa Asthni (M.G.)	..	..	..	437	Ready
	..	..	..	486	August/Sept.
Oomra M.G. (Fair Staple)	..	..	..	..	..
Akola Khamgaon Karanja (M.G.)	..	420	407	..	Ready
	..	466	..	..	1/25th Jan. 18
Jowar Waseem Sirpithdist (M.G.)	..	417	406	..	Ready
Dayanagram Kolgaon (M.G.)	..	420	410	..	Ready
Kodoli (M.G.)	..	437	418	..	Ready
	..	..	..	..	..
Sangore Vaijapur (M.G.)	..	442	427	..	Ready
Nandra Ellgaut (M.G.)	..	444	420	..	Ready
	..	..	..	..	..
Broach (M.G.)	..	477	462	442	Ready
	..	..	..	476	1/25th April 18
Wadhwan (M.G.)	..	..	510	500	Ready
Nadiad (M.G.)	..	392	382	..	Ready
	..	415	..	..	1/25th Jan. 18
			Good	F.G.F.	
Bhagolkote Bijapur (M.G.	..	..	437	482	Ready
Sawgd Dharwar	..	..	495	480	Ready
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	482	..	August/Sept.
	..	..	467	462	Ready
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	446	..	August/Sep
	..	..	433	442	Ready
Coompta (M.G.)	..	..	467	..	August/Sept
	..	..	512	497	Ready
	..	..	508	..	August/Sept.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce:

Bombay, Aug. 16th.

	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Ball Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Ready.		
Wheat, White Delhi 70.30 —	42 0 0	0 4 0
" Cawapore 70.30 —	41 8 0	0 3 0
" Karachi Bangla —	41 0 0	0 3 0
Rapeseed Brown Delhi —	0 8 0	0 14 0
" Cawapore —	0 8 0	0 14 0
" Yellow Cawapore —	7 4 0	7 10 0
Linseed, Brown Bold —	7 1 0	7 7 0
" Thin —	7 10 0	8 0 0
Poolseed, White 96.16 —	44 0 0	0 4 0
" Gulzar 75 25 —	42 0 0	0 2 0
" Gulzar 50 50 —	42 0 0	0 0 0
" Black —	36 8 0	0 2 0
Poppyseed, White —	7 8 0	8 0 0
Groundnuts —	39 8 0	0 2 0
Mowrasseed —	4 3 0	4 7 0
Jawa —	26 0 0	0 4 0
Arandi —	25 8 0	0 0 0
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat April-May	6 10 0	
" Sept.	6 6 0	
Linseed May	9 7 0	
" Sept.	8 11 3	

BULLION.

The silver market was steady following the rise in London.

Bar Gold 25-15-9.

Shield Sovereign 17.

Dragon 15-15.

Silver ready ex-duty. 97-9.

Silver 1st Sett. ex-duty 98.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Tel. Transfer ¼ 7/32.

Bank Demand Drafts ¼ 9/32.

3 months' Sight Credits ¼ 19/32.

Bank Demand on France Fr. 185¼.

3 months' Sight France Fr 192¼.

D. D. on Hongkong Rs 212.

D. D. on Shanghai Rs 311.

T. T. on Japan Rs 150.

60 days' Sight Japan Rs 146¼.

Bank Demand on New York Rs 310.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent War Loan 1929-47.

Cum-warrant 95.

Warrant 3 p.c.

4 per cent Conversion Loan 86.

4 Conversion Terminable Loan 95.

3½ per cent small pieces 66.

3 per cent small pieces 57.

4 per cent Port Trust Bond guaranteed redeemable 3 months' notice 78.

4 p.c. Conversion Terminable Loan 95.

Muncipal long-dated 74.

Municipal short-dated 76.

City Improvement Trust 60 years Jan/July 73½.

5 per cent Municipal Tansa 90.

Sanitary 93.

The following are the Bank rates:—

Bank of Bombay 6 p.c.

Bank of Bengal 6 p.c.

Bank of Madras 8 p.c.

SHARES.

The share market opened easy on account of speculative sales but was fairly steady at the close, and a fair amount of business was put through.

Standards were placed at prices varying from 1827/8 to 1805 and closed at 1815, Madhavjees from 2190 to 2180 and closed at 2185, Fazulbhoys from 827/8 to 817/8, and closed at 822/8, Nagpurs from 2445 to 2430, and Indore Malwas from 390 to 387/8.

Bombay Uniteds declined to 725, Bradburys to 517/8 Crescents to 246/4, Davids to 542/8, Finlays to 340, Indian Bleechings to 266/4, Shapurjis to 125, and Simplexs to 725.

Century improved to 352/8 and Shivrajpoors to 51.

Tata Iron Ordinary shares were placed between 285 and 291/4 and closed at 287/8, and Deferreds between 1190 and 1230 and closed at 1220, Katni Ordinary shares declined to 280 and Deferreds to 1170. Alcock Ashdown declined to 1022/8, British Burma Petroleum improved to 6/9, Bombay Burmas to 975, and Bombay Steam declined to 310 and Tata Hydro improved to 1175.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 15.

The market opened without any improvement in jutes which ruled quiet but steady with an absence of demand. Coals attracted no attention and appeared to have lost their popularity for the time being. In miscellaneous Bengal Nagpur Cotton advanced to Rs. 122 while Hooghly flour was done at Rs. 19-8. A further rise took place in Tittaghur papers which changed hands at Rs. 177 and Triton Insurance advanced in response to strong buying to Rs. 66. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Banedeopur 22-4 x. d.; East India 43 x. d.; Empire 10-8, 10-10; Katras Jherriah 102; Jumoni 9, 9-4; Satpukuria 10-2, 10-4.

Jute:—Alliance (pref) 103; Auckland (ord) 261, 262; Budge Budge (ord) 425; Clive (ord) 171 to 174, 173-8, 174-8; Delta (pref) 101, 102; Gourepore (pref) 102; Howrah (ord) 366, 371; Hooghly (pref) 14, 14-6 s. 1.; Kamarhatty (ord) 352 to 357; Kamarhatty (pref) 99, 100; Kanknarrah (ord) 450, 352-8; Northbrook (ord) 36-4, 36-12; Reliance (pref) 42.

Anglo Oriental Steam 62, 63 p.; Bengal Real Property 70; Carew and Co. 113, 114; Great India Phosphate 5 to 6 p.; Hooghly Flour 19-4, 19-8, 19-10, 19; Kluang Rubber 10, 10-4; Reliance Fire Brick and Pottery 2-14 to 3-2 p.; Surma Valley Saw Mills 2-12, 3 p.; Titaghur Paper (ord) 173, 177; Tritton Insurance 65, 66.

Government Paper three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 66 to 66-4 and small lots were done at Rs. 66-8 to 66-12. War Bonds 5½ per cent. 1920 at Rs. 99, Rs. 1922 at Rs. 99-6 to Rs. 99-8.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

There was good rain during the week ending the 4th instant in Sind, Gujarat, Konkan and West Deccan. Elsewhere it was deficient and more rain is needed in the East Deccan and Karnatak for sowing which is retarded. Sowing and transplantation are in progress elsewhere. Standing kharif crops were slightly damaged by rats and grass-hoppers in one division of Thar Parkar, by insects in two talukas of Upper Sind Frontier and Surat and in parts of Palanpur, and were suffering from want of moisture in parts of Bijapur and in the eastern Deccan. Elsewhere they were in good condition. The supply of fodder is adequate except in parts of Nasik, 4 talukas of East Khandesh and 2 of Ahmednagar. Agricultural stock is sufficient and cattle are in good condition. The supply of water for drinking is sufficient. The supply of water for irrigation is adequate except in parts of Sind, Dharwar and Panch Mahals. The prices of food-grains have slightly risen in the Karnatak and were generally steady elsewhere.

INLAND STEAMER SUNK.

COLLISION WITH SARA BRIDGE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 16.

Details are to hand regarding the accident to the inland steamer Neptune which struck the Sara Bridge on the morning of the 6th instant. The vessel, which is owned by the I. G. S. N. Co. and has a tonnage of 500 tons, plies between Digha Ghat and Goalundo. She was carrying a cargo of 4,000 maunds and had on board 750 passengers. There was a strong current running at the time of the accident and the steamer in attempting to pass under the bridge struck the fourth span. The vessel struck on the port side. She was immediately turned and run at full speed on to the bank, where she foundered in about five minutes. A panic followed the collision, but the European officer-in-charge and the crew managed to keep the passengers under control. One of them, however, jumped overboard and was drowned.

The river at present is full and the water has overflowed the piers of the bridge. The steamer has since settled down and only one of the two funnels is visible. Nothing can be done by way of salvage work till October or November when the water will have fallen.

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 4.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Second-Lieut P Y Boguet, East Surreys.
Capt R C Craig, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut L J Gull, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut J S Hawkins, Londons.
Second-Lieut G F Kidds, Middlesex.
Capt G W Mann, Machine Gun Corps.
Lieut J Marsland, Sussex.
Second-Lieut F H Matthews, Machine Gun Corps.
Capt G S Pirie, Medicals.
Second-Lieut J C Porter, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut W G Pye, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut P G A Taylor, Engineers.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Capt W A I Buchanan, Veterinary.
Second-Lieut F R Lebish, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut A E Lemay, Field Artillery.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut M M Broue, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut R Macgregor, Service Corps.
Second-Lieut A M S G Stevens, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut D C Sykes, Border Regiment.

DIED.

Second-Lieut W T Samuels, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut A D W Ward, West Surreys.
Lieut S L B Welch, Warwicks.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut G J Abley, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut D B Adam, Argylls.
Second-Lieut E K Addison, West Kents.
Second-Lieut G A C Badham, Garrison Artillery.
Capt G H Barry, Medicals.
Lieut A F Best, Sussex.
Second-Lieut F Blower, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut C W Booth, Dublins.
Second-Lieut J R Brown, Highland Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut G C Burt, Grenadiers.
Capt J Carter, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut F J Clarke, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut J W Corns, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut G H Creasy, Garrison Artillery.
Capt A S Dallas, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut L Dean, Machine Gun Corps.
Lieut H Dearden, Medicals.
Lieut Count J E De Salis, Irish Guards.
Lieut H Dodd, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut D Drummond, Argylls.
Capt Hon R E Eden, Horse Artillery.
Second-Lieut E W W Evans, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut E C Everett, Field Artillery.
Lieut H W E Fergusson, Coldstreams.
Second-Lieut V F Gale-Vine, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut W H Gallienne, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut A Gardham, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut J G Garrett, Engineers.
Capt G H Gilmore, Sussex.
Second-Lieut A Gladwin, York and Lancs.
Second-Lieut D S Glover, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut T Gracie, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut H Green, Engineers.
Second-Lieut J N Gresham, Garrison Artillery.
Major A L P Griffith, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J D Groves, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut A V Haden, Machine Gun Corps.
Lieut Hon V A C Harbord, Scots Guards.
Second-Lieut J S Hodgson, Engineers.
Second-Lieut M Hughes, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut S Y Johnson, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut W H Jones, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut H Kay, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut C C Kelly, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut H V Levy, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut L W Levy, Liverpools.
Lieut H H Lowther, Engineers.
Lieut C A Macartney, Field Artillery.
Captain W McCulure, South Lancashires.
Captain R M Mccracken, Field Artillery.
Captain K M Mortimer, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut C J Picton, Welsh Regt.
Second-Lieut F C Riley, Garrison Artillery
Second-Lieut R E L Roberts, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut R H Rolfe, Grenadiers.
Major H L Rothwell-Jackson, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut A C Sampson, Londons.
Second-Lieut A M Semple, Connaughts.
Second-Lieut A Seymour, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut B S Shallow, Garrison Artillery.
Lieut A J Skinner, Engineers.
Captain C L Soar, South Lancashires.
Lieut C S Stewart, Londons.
Lieut Y W Swaine, Grenadiers.
Lieut D K Walters, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut N J Watson, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut S M Weaver, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut V N B Were, Coldstreams.
Second-Lieut G H Widgery, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut G S L S S Williams, Welsh Fusiliers.
Lieut C L Wilson, Machine Gun Corps.
Captain G Winter-Bottom, Yeomanry.
Captain C R Woolley, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut C R B Wrenford, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut C P Yatt, West Kents.

MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

Second-Lieut S F Robinson, South Lancashires.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut C H Conway, Sussex.
Second-Lieut H N Curtis, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut W F Fisher, Sussex.
Lieut H D Tapp, Engineers.

PREVIOUSLY PRISONER NOW WOUNDED AND PRISONER.

Second-Lieut M M Kaizer, Flying Corps.

PREVIOUSLY KILLED NOW PRISONER.

Second-Lieut A Ingle, Northumberlands.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW PRISONERS.

Second-Lieut R H Fry, Somersets.
Second-Lieut A Holmes, Dublins.
Second-Lieut S J Kerr, Northumberlands.
Lieut R M Roberts, Yorkshire L I.
Second-Lieut H W Sanders, Middlesex.
Second

FINANCE MEMBER IN CALCUTTA.

MEETING AT THE BENGAL CHAMBER.

ARRANGEMENTS TO POPULARISE RE. 1 & RS 2½ NOTES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 15.

The Hon. Sir William Meyer met representatives of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce yesterday and discussed various financial and commercial questions. The Finance Member congratulated Calcutta on its War Loan effort, but regretted the low position of Bengal in postal and cash certificate sections.

He then answered a series of questions. As regards the Councils, he said the Government would not reduce them except under an absolute necessity. The factor which would be very formidable hereafter would be the freight. In the event of silver rising above the rupee point, there might conceivably be alteration in the Council rates hereafter. The Government of India was doing its best to increase gold imports, and under the Ordinance and otherwise had obtained over three millions and hoped to get further three millions presently. The first consignments of one rupee and two and half rupee notes would be ready for issue about November beginning with the Presidency towns. They would be encashable at Post Offices, probably up to five rupees daily per individual. Sir William wanted the co-operation of business firms in popularising them. Regarding the small change, steps were being taken to obtain more nickel from Home. In the meantime, bronze pieces were being arranged for. The form of the present currency notes would not be altered till after the war. Regarding silver coins exported consignments to Basra totalled Rs. 117 lakhs since April 1st, or Rs. 280 lakhs since the war began. Rs. 25 lakhs went to Egypt since the war, but none since April 1st. If they had not coined for Egypt, Sir William said she would have competed with them in the silver market. One rupee and 2½ rupee notes would be circulated in Mesopotamia, which was used to minute paper money.

AMENDMENT INCOME TAX BILL. TO BE INTRODUCED.

Referring to the question of income tax, Sir William stated an amending Bill would be introduced towards the end of the coming session of the Imperial Legislative Council, and passed late in the Delhi session after all the opinions had been collected and considered. Regarding the depreciation, he said, it should be of one original value, but must be written off before profits were distributed. Uniform rates over India would be impossible, but rates would be brought more nearly level. As to the accumulation of the depreciation he was prepared to allow the balance to be made up, provided in a single year not more than twice the normal allowance was credited for purposes of super tax. The remittance of profits of a shareholder or a partner through an agent or a bank would be treated as direct remittance. Difficulties in the way of a tax on war profits in India would be very great.

The President Sir E. H. Bray, agreed it would be very undesirable.

INCREASE IN STOCKS OF RUPEES. LATER.

The following are fuller summaries of some of the replies given by Sir William Meyer to the questions asked by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce:—Dealing with the question of Exchange, Sir William said: As regards the future, we have on the one hand, as favourable factors, the recent increase in our stocks of the rupees and the reduction in the Council drawings. On the other hand there is a possible heavy demand in connection with the coming jute season. We cannot possibly say what there may be in store hereafter. Later on too, there will be the general pressure of the busy season. As regards reduction of the Councils, I can only say at present, that we shall not reduce except under the pressure of absolute necessity. "In this connection you have to bear in mind the present difficulties in obtaining fresh silver for coinage. But Exchange is only one feature in trade situation. Another factor which will to my mind become very formidable hereafter will be freight. All efforts will be made to maintain the present general ratio between silver and gold. But in the event of silver continuing to rise, you can hardly expect the Secretary of State to sell rupees at less than their bullion value. From that point of view, there may conceivably be some alteration of his Council rates hereafter, but I speak advisedly in general terms, as we have, as yet, had no communication from him on the subject. In this connection I would like to express my satisfaction with the way, in which both exporting and importing firms have answered the appeal made to them by the Government, and are working with exchange banks in order to prevent exchange on this side running up to undesirable rates.

LARGER IMPORTS OF GOLD SOUGHT.

Referring to the gold imports, he said:—The Government of India have latterly been in constant consultation with the Secretary of State as to obtaining larger imports of gold. On the other side, you have to put the facts that the Treasury and the Bank of Bengal are naturally reluctant to reduce their gold balances, and that now that the United States have entered into the war, they too wish to conserve their gold. All I can say is that we are doing our best to represent the interests of India. I may add we have already obtained, or are about to obtain, appreciable amounts of gold, though not of course as much as we would like, under our recent Ordinance and otherwise. We have already received in all over 3 million worth and hope to get about £3 million worth more presently.

1 RE. AND 2½ RS. NOTES IN NOVEMBER.

Replying to the question regarding the issue of currency notes of similar value, the Finance Member said we contemplate the issue of two fresh classes of small notes, for one rupee and 2½ rupees respectively. Steps are being taken to produce these at Home and I hope, though I cannot promise definitely, that we shall have the first consignment ready for issue about November. These notes will be just as convertible as any others which we issue, and we propose to introduce them, gradually commencing with the Presidency Towns. We shall keep them in the first instance at head offices of Presidency banks, who will be instructed not to force them in any way on payees, but to give payees the option of taking payments in this form. Obviously business firms can co-operate materially with the Government in giving the notes a good send-off by demanding them from the Presidency Banks. If, as we hope, those notes prove successful, then we propose to take similar steps at larger branches of the Presidency Banks and, finally, we may extend the supply to the district treasuries. It is paradoxical but true, that greater the facilities for ready encashment, the more likely are the notes to remain in circulation. I have under consideration at present a scheme for aiding their popularity by making them encashable to a certain extent at Post Offices.

TO BE ENCASHABLE AT POST OFFICES.

Some discussion took place at this point, and Sir William said at present his idea was that the extent to which the notes would be encashable at the post offices would be, say Rs. 5 daily for any one person. It was suggested that the popularity might be increased through the post office, by establishing branch post offices close by any mills, factories, or industrial concerns, where they did not now exist.

DIABETES

Radical and Sure Cure.

To

Messrs. K. P. RAY & J. P. RAY BROS.,
Benares City.

Dear Sirs,

The specific gravity of my urine, when tested 3 days ago, was 1015 and there was no sugar whatever. I do not feel weak at all. I feel more energetic than before. I have recommended your medicine to several of my friends, and in particular to two gentlemen at Chicacole, namely, Messrs. A. Narasinga Rao Pantulu and Ienneti Viswanadha Sastry, I hope they will get cured also.....

Thanking you for your able treatment,

Yours Sincerely,

A. APPADU PANTULU,
Dewan of Kurupam,
Vizagapatam District.

2

"BURGOYNE" FOR PURITY

SUPPLIERS OF DRUGS & MEDICINES TO HIS MAJESTY'S ARMY

THE INDIAN TONIC!

BURGOYNE'S

EASTON'S SYRUP.

Promotes a healthy appetite, restores vigour to the system and builds up the strength of invalids in a way that is truly marvellous. There are many brands of Easton's Syrup but only one "Burgoyne's" which never fails.

Specify "Burgoyne's."

Sold by all Chemists throughout India.

BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES & CO., LTD.,

EAST HAM, LONDON, E.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 16th August, 1917, was 29.980 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

Notified passports are no longer required in the case of persons travelling between any part of India and Ceylon. All persons however ordinarily resident in India who intend to travel via Ceylon to other destinations should provide themselves with necessary passports before leaving India as these will not be granted by the Ceylon Government.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

A BHATIA'S ESTATES.

ADOPTED SON'S CLAIM

Charandas Khatao Vaghji, Plaintiff.

v.

1, 2, 3, Navivahu, widow of Khatao Vaghji in various capacities; 4 Ratanbhudas Vaghji; 5 Nawabbai Devji; 6 Jivandas Ramdas, Defendants.

(*Before Justice Beaman*).

This was a suit filed by the plaintiff, an adopted son of Khatao Vaghji, a Bhatia gentleman, against his adoptive mother and other trustees for administration of Khatao Vaghji's estate, for a declaration that Navivahu took only a widow's estate for setting aside the agreements signed by him on 20th August and 1st September, 1913 by which he had ratified the dealings with the properties by Navivahu previous to his adoption and for a declaration that he was the absolute owner of all the properties.

Mr. R. D. N. Bahadurji and the Advocate General appeared for Navivahu.

Mr. J. B. Kanga and Mr. M. R. Jayakar appeared for defendants 5 and 6.

Briefly the facts as alleged in the plaint were that one Khatao Vaghji died in November 1889 leaving a widow, Navivahu, and a daughter, Chapbai. By his will dated the 17th July 1889, he appointed his wife and the other three defendants, executrix and trustees respectively. By the same will he gave directions to the widow to adopt a boy in case his daughter, Chapbai, did not have any son. Chapbai, however, died in 1891 without any mal issue. Navivahu then adopted the plaintiff on 21st August 1913 as the son to her deceased husband and was induced to sign two agreements one on 20th August 1913, and another on 1st September 1913, both purporting to ratify all the dispositions made by Navivahu of certain property of Khatao Vaghji. The plaintiff contended that his signatures to the said agreements were obtained by misrepresentation, and undue influence, and his want of knowledge of the nature and effect of the said agreements. At the time of the execution of these agreements, he was of very immature age and although he had given his age as 19 to the Registrar, because he was asked to do so by Navivahu he was really 18.

ALLEGED DISPOSITIONS OF PROPERTY.

He was informed all along by Navivahu that under her husband's will she was entitled to the whole estate absolutely and he was merely for the sake of formality made to ratify by agreement her dispositions of the property. These dispositions were, (1) gift by Navivahu to Goswami Padmavatibai, widow of Shri Panalalji Kovajelalji Maharaj of certain houses situated at Musjid Bunder and (2) gift by her of a house at Muttra for maintaining the proper worship of the idol of Shri Balkisonlalji Maharaj. The plaintiff further contended that Navivahu had represented to him and his mother at the time of the said agreements and adoption that she would lodge him with her, get him married at her expense, maintain him his wife and children, start him in business and give him from time to time monetary help to the extent of Rs. 10,000. Further that she would give him Rs. 50 p.m. by way of pocket expense and after her death give him the entire rents of the premises at Shamji Street. He therefore, prayed that Khatao Vaghji's will should be construed, that it should be declared that Navivahu took a widow's estate, that the said agreements and the gifts by Navivahu of the four houses be set aside and that in the events that had happened, he was entitled to the whole estate absolutely.

DEFENCE CONTENTIONS.

The defendant's case was that on the death of her daughter Chapbai without male issue, she became absolutely entitled to the residue of the estate of her husband by clause 6 of his will. The defendant denied that the plaintiff became entitled to any property upon his adoption except that to which he was entitled by virtue of the agreement of 20th August, 1913. That property was the one at Cutch and the Court had no jurisdiction to entertain any suit with reference to such property. The defendant being desirous of adopting a son in order that the worship of Thakarji at Muttra be continued after her death opened negotiations with the plaintiff who was a young man in straitened circumstances and teacher in a Bhatia School. She explained the whole situation to the plaintiff and promised that so long as he behaved obediently and well she would maintain him, get him married and afterwards maintain his wife and children if any. She also promised to make certain provision for him after her death. The plaintiff willingly, agreed to the adoption and on the same day the agreement was executed, i.e., 20th August, 1913, she in accordance with her promise made provision for the plaintiff after her death by executing a deed of appointment in his favour in exercise of the power reserved to her under the deed of 2nd November 1911. By that deed of appointment, she appointed him as the person to receive after her death (a) the sum of Rs. 150 p. m. to be applied towards the worship of Thakarji and (b) the balance of the rents and profits of Shamji Street property after the determination of certain trusts.

MISREPRESENTATIONS DENIED.

The defendant denied any misrepresentations made to the plaintiff at the time of the two agreements signed by him. She kept him with her, got him married at her own expense and tried to start him in business. He, however did not attend to any work, was disobedient and abused and assaulted the defendant. The defendant, under the circumstaces stated above denied the plaintiff's right to any property except the one at Cutch and submitted that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

SUIT DISMISSED WITH COSTS.

The hearing of the suit lasted for about four days. His Lordship after hearing the evidence dismissed the suit with costs.

Solicitors for the plaintiff:—Messrs. Unvalla Perozshaw and Papa.

Solicitors for the first defendants:—Messrs. Captain and Vaidya.

Solicitors for defendants 5 and 6:—Messrs. Craigie, Blunt and Caroe.

HIGH COURT CROWN SIDE.

PARSI GIRL AND HER FIANCE.

WEDDING ARRANGED AND RULE FO R WRIT HABEAS CORPUS DISCHARGED.

In the matter of Ratanbai, daughter of Dadabhai Sorabji Pastakia, Bomonji Ardeshir Sethna, ...Petitioner.

Dadabhai Sorabji Pastakia and Dosibai Pastakia .....Parents of Ratanbai.

(*Before Justice Beaman.*)

In this matter the petitioner obtained a rule nisi on the 9th instant for a writ of Habeas Corpus to be directed to the parents of Ratanbai to produce her in Court on the grounds that she was kept in confinement and was not allowed to go out or write to the petitioner whom she had promised to marry. The rule was made returnable on the 16th instant.

Yesterday morning Mr. R. D. N. Wadia (for the petitioner) appeared before his Lordship and submitted that since a rule nisi was ordered to be issued on the 9th by his Lordship, both the parties and other relations of theirs met on the 11th instant. In their presence Ratanbai was asked whether she wanted to marry the petitioner and on her giving a reply in the affermative, the parents gave her their consent to marry the petitioner. The marriage was fixed for Sunday and under the circumstances counsel applied that the rule should be discharged. His Lordship discharged the rule.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 17TH OF AUGUST, 1917.

BEFORE THE HON. THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON. MR. JUSTICE BATCHELOR

In the Division Court No. 52.

APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

11-17—1226-16—Merwanji K and Co, Byramji Nowroji Gamadia and ors v The New Mofussil Co Ltd and ors, Payne and Co, Part heard.

60-16—179-15—Madh K and C, Nensukhdas Shivnarayan a firm v Birdichand Auraj a firm, Captain and V, For further Argument.

12-17—923-15—Payne and Co, Maneckchand Virchand Narotam v Bomanji Rustomji Pareiwalla and ors, Jam R and D, Moti and D, Matu J and M.

14-17—645-15—Daphtary F and D, Gordhandas Keesowji v Champsey Dossa and ors, Payne and Co, Mer K and Co, Madh K and Ch.

15-17—413-15—Payne and Co, Ahmed Sulleman Dinath v Jamnabai Edg G W and Co.

16-17—981-16—Captain and V, Haji Noor Mahomed Haji Sheikh Mahomed and anr v Abdul Kadar Haji Esmail Gul Mahomed, Matu J and M.

17-17—1297-16—Hiralal and Co, B P Dave and Co a firm v Rajaram Tyabji and Co a firm, Bhimji and Co.

18-17—470-11—Bhai K and G, Ramvallabh Harmukhrai v Gopiram Harmukhrai and ors, Soonderdas and Co.

M J 19-17—10-16—Crawford B and Co, Francis Frederick Gordon v. Constance Eveline Gordon, Payne and Co.

M J 27-17—10-16—Crawford B and Co., Francis Frederick Gordon v. Constance Eveline Gordon, Payne and Co.

22-17—1313-16—Mulla and M, Tullockchand Mamraj a firm v Allibhai Mitha, Payne and Co.

23-17—1137-14—Mulla and M, Shapurji Rustomji Mistry v The Deccan Bank Ltd and ors, Kanga and S.

S C Ct 24-17-435/18503-16—Payne and Co. Ardesir Kaikhusroo Khambatta v Mohanlal Narayandas and anr, Malvi M R and Co.

26-17—558-06—Rustomji and G, Jamnabai widow v Fasalbhai Heptulla and ors, Nanu H and Co.

68-16—1402-14—Ardesir H D and Co, Harilal Keshowlal a firm v Keshowlal Hathibhai and anr, Edg G W and Co., Ard H D and Co.

64-16—1402-14—Ardesir H D and Co, Ranchodlal Mahasukhram a firm v Keshowlal Hathibhai and anr, Edg G W and Co, Ard H D and Co.

65-16—191-15—Ardeshir H D and Co. Harjivan Jaichand and ors v Messrs S Narayen and Co a firm, Payne and Co.

S C 21-17—1307-15—D J Mantri, Vishwanath Kushaba Teli v Taher and Co a firm, Wadia G and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE BEAMAN.

In the Division Court No. 53.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSES.

414-16—C P D'Cunha Balaram Bhasker and ors v. Ramkrishna Harischandra and ors Malvi M R & Co., Jehangir and S Part heard.

S C 1024-16—Hiralal and Co, Damodar Savlaram Yende v The Indian Vijaya Co Ltd, Dik Dh and P.

76-14 Ard H D and Co, Damaji Dewsey Virpar v Haji Joosub Haji Mahomed Captain and V.

235-17—Edgelow G W and Co, Sukkerkhanum widow v Piarally Mooraj and ors, Mancher and N.

960-15—Malvi M R & Co, Bharmal Shripal a firm v. Budhlal Shabharam, a firm Jeh G & B.

1321-16— Unwalla P & P Chotalal Lalubhai Amin v. Vishwanath Prabhuram Vaidya & ors. Bhai K & G Jehangir G & B.

1053-16—Parmanand and Co, Lakhmidas Bhimji v Waman Shridhar Apte, Daph F and D

382-17—Payne and Co, Neorbhai Nathubhai Motiwalla a firm v. H. A. Mahomed, Daph F and D.

397-17 Parmanand and Co, Nasmadashankar Harijivan Joshi v. Peetonji Dadabhai Padshah and anr. Hiralal & Co.,

425-17.—Purnanand & Co., Haji Maulabux Panaulla v. Ahsanally Mashcrally Kanga & S.

568-16—Little and Co, Messrs Weld and Co a firm v. N B Samant, M B Chothia.

978-16.—Vachha & Co., Messrs Framrose Rustomji Kharas a firm v. Messrs Goculdas Dossa & Co., a firm, Mulla & Mulla.

1105-15.—Matu J & M Dharamsey Jetha and Co., a firm v. Nensukhdas Shivnarayen & anr, Madh K & Ch.

1393-16—Mans H M and Co, Mavji Velji v Gordhandas Dossa & ors, Sme B and Co.

792-07.—Jehangir G & B, R D Sethna v Lookhmanji Esmailji & ors, Payne & Co.

166-17—Chit M and K, Vallabhdas Luxumidas Thakkar v Udhavji Luxumidas Thakkar, Surajmal and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSE.

1136-15—Payne and Co, Khatubai v Mahomed Haji Abu and ors, Wadia G and Co, Surveyor and Co, Little and Co, Part heard.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUIT FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSES.

440-17—Merwanji K & Co. Faredoon Cawasji Parbhu & anr. v. Manecklal Parshotamdas Desai and ors. Mehta D and L Part heard.

456-17—Chit M and K, Rahim Sherkhan v Jainabai widow and anr, N C Dalal Chit M and K.

457-17—Unwalla P and P, Keesowji Damji v Kessowji Shamji a firm, Madh K & Ch.

254-17—Little and Co, E G Fullep (in liquidation) v Abdul Latiff and anr, M B Chothia.

506-17—Dikshit D and P, Memon Abubucker Oosman v Irani Rustom Murzban Hotelwalla, Mulla and M.

S C Ct 297/10880-17—Captain and V, Balji Gopal v Framji Jivanji Patel, Mulla and M.

1348-16—Sham M & H Nandlal Jamnadas v. Ramchandra Balaram Naik and ors Maneck D & Co Kharas & Co.

862-16—Motichand and D Tuljaram Gokaldas Dalal v. Tribhovandas Damodhardas Surveyor & Co.

513-16—Motichand & D Umedchand Khashiram a firm v. Limjilal Master Delhivala and ors Maneck D & Co.

861-16—Payne & Co, Velbai widow v. Narronji Vussonji and anr. Bhimji and Co.

AN ABANDONED NEW-BORN CHILD,

WIDOWED MOTHER ACQUITTED.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Inspector O'Brien charged Anandibai, a young Hindu widow, with abandoning a newly born child. Mr. K. F. Nariman defended.

It was stated for the prosecution that the accused widow was living on the second floor of a chawl near Durgadevi and gave birth to a child at about 7-30 p.m. which she left in a drain. A tenant in the same chawl heard the cries of the child and the police opened the drain and took out the child, which was living at the time, but died subsequently in the hospital after twelve days.

The accused's defence was that she was delivered of the child near the drain and she accidentally fell into it, but as she was too weak she came back to her room and lay down. She did not confess at once because she was frightened, but she acknowledged it afterwards.

The Magistrate discharged the accused as there was no evidence to show that the accused had put the child there intentionally and abandoned it.

MOTORIST FINED.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Inspector Copping charged Lieutenant John Francis Grant with driving on the 14th inst. motor car No. 3443 without a license from the Commissioner of Police, and with driving the car in so rash and negligent a manner as to endanger human life. Mr. Kanuga defended the accused. The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to a fine of Rs. 15 on the first, and a fine of Rs. 75 on the second charge.

JAMMED BETWEEN TWO TRAM-CARS.

ENQUIRY INTO FATALITY AT GRANT ROAD.

The Coroner, Dr. W. Nunan, resumed the enquiry into the death of Pherozeshah Dorabji Delvadawalla, a Parsi medical student, who was crushed between two tram cars at the Grant Road Tram Terminus on the 1st instant and who succumbed to the injuries subsequently in the J. J. Hospital.

Dinshaw J. Bamboat, the medical student who had it was stated, set the car in motion, was present in the Court with his pleader, Mr. H. J. A. Dalal. Mr. B. J. Dhondy appeared on behalf of the Tramway Co. and Mr. Pestonji Kanga represented the relatives of the deceased.

Mr. William D. Foskett, Engineer of the Bombay Tramway Company, stated in his evidence that each tram car had two handles on the controller, and to the right of the controller there was a brake handle. A slight knock on the left or driving handle would set the car in motion. There was a space of four paces between the two tram cars and a slight knock on the handle of the car would send it ahead and it would proceed until stopped by an obstruction or by the action of the driver.

In cross-examination witness said each driver had an agreement with the company binding himself to obey the rules. Driving was a difficult department. The reversing handle was a very short handle about five or five and half inches long; it was possible for anyone to touch the handle in such a way as to move the handle and start the car—even while the driver's hand was resting on the handle a little force would be required.

DRIVER'S EVIDENCE.

Suleman Maika, the driver of the tram car, recalled and further examined, stated that he was not standing at the controller. He was on the right hand side of the controller and on the platform. The passengers were getting down, and Dinshaw touched the handle. Witness had his right hand on the brake and the left on the *chota* handle in the centre, not on the starting handle.

Yesu Annaji, p. c. No. 297D, said the boy was injured at a distance from his post of about a hundred paces. Witness went to the place and removed the boy to the hospital, Dinshaw and Rustomji accompanied him to the hospital.

DECEASED'S STATEMENT IN HOSPITAL.

Dr. Edulji F. Madon, a medical practitioner, stated that he saw the deceased at the hospital and questioned him on the 1st and 3rd instant regarding the accident. He told witness that he and two other boys were getting down from the car and that Dinshaw crossed first between the cars and the car suddenly started, when he was following him, and crushed him between the two cars. This statement was made on the 1st August at 4-30 p.m. On the 3rd instant the deceased repeated the same story. Questioned as to whether he had tried to save himself, the deceased said: "I tried to save my abdomen and ribs, so I jumped up and gave my legs." Witness then put him a direct question whether he knew that Dinshaw had been charged by the police with rash and neglegent act. The deceased got excited and said it was impossible and that Dinshaw was the first to cross. He also said "Let me get well and I will come personally to give evidence regarding this matter."

Further enquiry was adjourned.

RECRUITING IN SOUTHERN PRESIDENCY.

LORD PENTLAND'S APPEAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Aug. 16.

In opening the proceedings of the Provincial Recruiting Board meeting held at Ootacamund, H. E. the Governor said in the course of his remarks:—

The success with which the British Empire and its Allies have borne and are bearing unprecedented sacrifices and trials is due to the confidence in the justice of their cause, and the deep assurance that there can and must be only one issue to the struggle. He hoped and was confident that the Madras Presidency would respond to the call in the spirit of cheerful alacrity and loyal co-operation, which it has displayed during the past three years of stress and strain. They were contending with an enemy whose vast material resources and manpower had for years been organised and marshalled with a view to a contest, which they intended to provoke at a moment of their own choice. They had failed to secure results which these advantages were expected to confer, but if the menace to civilization which they constituted was to be finally and conclusively suppressed, his Excellency said, they must marshal all their resources of men and money. In these they held a undoubted superiority, but they must be organised and developed in all parts of the Empire and more rapidly and thoroughly. If this was done the decision would come sooner and there would be less expenditure of blood and treasure.

His Excellency continuing said:—In material resources we shall not fail. What is requisite is to supply men, to utilize them and to ensure that in that respect too we shall surpass the enemy in number and endurance. It is with the organisation of that power, in which India possesses such vast potentialities, that we are to-day concerned and to ensure which we have invited your co-operation and advice.

MADRAS' CONTRIBUTION OF OVER 19,000 RECRUITS.

His Excellency then pointed out that since the commencement of the war up to April last the Madras Presidency had supplied between 19,000 and 20,000 recruits, of whom over 15,000 were combatants, the remainder being enrolled in Transport and Labour Corps and other noncombatant service. He looked confidently to the Board to remedy all defects in organisation and to formulate a scheme of recruitment adapted to the varying conditions of the Presidency, which would enable it to respond fittingly to this vital and imperative call. Its constitution gave every assurance that it would not fail for lack of either patriotism or of capacity. It included representatives of zamindars and landowing classes whose loyalty and desire to help had been so conspicuously manifested throughout the war Finally he appealed to the public to co-operate with the Board.

PILGRIMAGE TO MECCA.

FACILITIES TO EGYPTIAN MOSLEMS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 16.

The "Pioneer's" Cairo correspondent writes:—In connection with the Mecca pilgrimage the Egyptian Government has now issued a circular laying down the conditions under which Egyptian Moslems will be allowed to take part therein. In the first place the Holy Carpet ceremony, at which the *Kiswa* is handed over to its escort, is to take place on 8th September and the caravan is to leave Suez for Jedda on 12th September. Secondly, owing to difficulties of transport accommodation can be secured for only one thousand Egyptian pilgrims in addition to the escort.

"GUILTY OF CULPABLE HOMICIDE."

ACCUSED SENTENCED TO THREE YEARS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 15.

At the High Court sessions to-day, Mr. Justice Walmsley and a special jury disposed of a case in which Simon Joseph Collins was charged with murdering one Donnacio, a gunner, working in Harrison Line steamer. The case for the prosecution was on 22nd July last the deceased came home the worse for liquor and began to abuse the accused and his people. The accused ran to deceased's room and stabbed him with a sharp cutting instrument, the man dying almost immediately. The jury found the accused guilty of culpable homicide. His Lordship sentenced the accused to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

MR. BASU ON INDIAN DEMAND.

URGES SENDING OF A DEPUTATION TO ENGLAND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 16.

Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu was entertained by the Indian Association at an afternoon party. Addressing the members of the Association, Mr. Basu said that while in England in his new official capacity he would always endeavour to his utmost to promote the cause of India on the lines indicated in the memorandum of reforms submitted by the nineteen elected members of the Imperial Council, of which memorandum, Mr. Basu was a signatory and in the shaping of which he had some hand. He appealed to the members of the Association immediately to send a responsible deputation to England to place before the British public the Indian demands.

"INTERNMENT DAY" COMMEMORATION.

PROTEST MEETING AT CHINA BAUG.

AN INDEFENSIBLE ORDER.

GRAVE INJUSTICE TO INNOCENT PEOPLE.

NEED FOR AGITATION.

REVERSAL OF REPRESSIVE POLICY DEMANDED.

The Interment Day meeting was held, last night to protest against the internment of Mrs. Annie Besant and Messrs. Arundale and Wadia, in China Baug, Girgaum. There was a very large gathering, over three thousand people being present.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar proposed that in the unavoidable absence of the Hon. Mr. M. A. Jinnah, the President of the Bombay Branch of the Home Rule League, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Vice-President, be requested to take the Chair.

The proposition was carried and Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas took the Chair amid loud applause.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, addressing the assembly in Gujarati, said the Hon. Mr. Jinnah was absent that evening owing to unavoidable circumstances and also because he had to make preparations to proceed to Simla on Sunday to attend a meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council. But Mr. Jinnah had asked him to convey to them the expression of his whole-hearted sympathy with the object of the meeting. It was now two months to a day that the order of internment was served on Mrs. Besant, Mr. Arundale and Mr. Wadia after the first named had an interview with Lord Pentland. All the Branches of the Home Rule League had resolved to keep green the memory of that day until the three were released, and it was in accordance with that resolve that they had met there that evening to reiterate their protest against the internments and to celebrate the day as a sacred one. They would tell Government that if they continued to disregard their protests, they would, with the voice of a united India, place their grievances before the British democracy and they would do this regardless of any hindrances that might be sought to put in their way by the bureaucracy. They all knew the devotion, courage and loyalty of Mrs. Besant. They knew the services which she had rendered, services rendered not only to India but also to the rest of the British Empire (applause). She had devoted her life to the interests of the whole of the British Empire, and they therefore fervently hoped that when they met next month they would be able to meet not to protest against her internment, but to congratulate Government on having listened to the voice of commonsense and to the united voice of the whole country and set free Mrs. Besant and her colleagues. They sincerely hoped that next month they would be in that happy position. Meetings had been held all over the country to urge upon the bureaucracy to discontinue the policy of repression that had been practised for some time past. The bureaucracy had not paid heed to their protests, but if the people continued to reiterate their protests with a united voice, the bureaucracy would be obliged to listen to them. They asked for a reversal of the policy of repression, not only in the interests of the people of India but in the interests of the whole Empire. They all sincerely wished and prayed that the British rule might last for ever. Mrs. Besant had been interned because she had agitated for a bestowal of their just and legitimate rights on the people of India, and she not only asked for those rights for India, but had taught India to ask for those rights. And whatever impediments might be sought to be put in their way they would continue to ask for those rights and by God's Providence they would get their legitimate rights. They must be united not only in Bombay but in the other provinces of India, and ask for Home Rule. They must inform the democracy of Britain of the injustice which their so-called representatives in India were doing to the people and he felt no doubt that the great democracy would listen to their protest and give them their just rights (applause) and until they got those rights they would continue asking for them and protesting against the policy of repression. (Applause.)

PROTEST AGAINST INTERNMENT.

Mr. N. C. Kelker then moved:—

"This meeting of the Bombay Branches of the Home Rule Leagues held on the 16th of the month, the date of the month on which the internment orders were passed, enters its emphatic protest against the action of the Madras Government in interning Mrs. Besant and Messrs. Arundale and Wadia under the Defence of India Act by orders which it considers to be arbitrary and unjustifiable and further demands that the orders of internment be withdrawn. This meeting offers its deep sympathy to Mrs. Besant and her two co-workers for the deprivation of their liberty of speech and movement by an unfair executive order which has been condemned all over the country."

He said the meeting was held on behalf of the two Home Rule Leagues to protest against the internments. This day of internment—the 16th—would always be remembered by the public. They had met there for the purpose of asking the authorities to set the interned at liberty, now that they have realised their blunder. They might ask us for what purpose this second meeting was held, but it was done to bring to the notice of the Government every month, the grave injustice they had done to innocent people. Some people objected to making so much trouble about a British lady, but then they did not know the elements of politics. Even the Congress which was the parent body of every political movement in India was established by Mr. Hume, and we must learn those things from Mrs. Besant which she could teach us. The objectors must also show us any other 72 year-old Indian woman who was was rendering magnificent service to the cause of India. No doubt there might amiable and homely old women, but the question was was there any other woman who could teach them nationalism and lead them on their way.

A NATIONAL CAUSE.

They did not meet there as partisans, for it was a National cause for which they had met there; no considerations about race and religion should be taken into consideration. Mrs. Besant had served India for the last 32 years, and they would meet every month to protest against her internment. He himself had many differences of opinion with Mrs. Besant four years ago, but that was on a different matter. He heartily commended the resolution to their acceptance.

NEED FOR MEETING.

Mr. Syud Hossain who seconded the resolution in place of Mr. Horniman who was suffering from a sore throat said he did not know that any words of his were needed to commend the resolution which had already been passed times out of number and carried throughout the length and breadth of the country. It was necessary that meeting once again on the "internment day" of Mrs. Besant they should formulate and reaffirm the faith that was in them regarding her and her colleagues' internments. There were some people who were opposed to the holding of the meeting that evening on the ground that only a matter of a few days ago they had a very large demonstration in which a similar resolution had been carried with acclamation. So far, however, from that circumstance making it superfluous to meet again, he thought if he had his way he would hold a meeting not only every month, but on every day of every month until Mrs. Besant and her colleagues were released. (Cheers.)

BEARINGS OF THE QUESTION.

It was necessary for them to realise the bearings of this matter. There was all the difference in the world between the attitude and the frame of mind that lay behind the views of some of the people outside and the attitude and the frame of mind that animated them that night. Let them examine for a moment the principles of the matter. Even if Mrs. Besant's internment had been purely a personal matter, that was to say, supposing it was entirely divorced from political bearings or intentions, even so it would have been their duty as Indians to stand by Mrs. Besant, who had dedicated her life to the service of India. Quite apart from that Mrs. Besant's internment was very much more than a personal matter. Mrs. Besant has been working for the purpose of our attaining the goal that we had set before us, Mrs. Besant embodied the aims and ambitions of all the people in India to attain the goal of freedom in the country. Therefore it was not merely personal loyalty and chivalry that demanded that so long as Mrs. Besant remained interned, so long should they not remain at peace and so long her interners should have no peace.

"NOT TO TAKE THINGS LYING DOWN."

There were many who felt strongly that there was need at the present moment to be absolutely united, to be sustained and absolutely indomitable in our resolve not to take things lying down. There must be no symptom of weakness, no symptom of faltering and no sign of losing our determination at this juncture. We must make it plain to the rulers of the country that the time had gone by when they could perpetrate with impunity such an injustice as they had done in the case of Mrs. Besant. (Cheers.)

Mr. Chandrashunker Pandya said the order of internment was indefensible and ought at once to be withdrawn. He then recited a poem of which the refrain was "Say Home Rule as long as you live." He advised them to talk Home Rule, to think Home Rule and to breathe Home Rule.

"UNDERMINING LORD PENTLAND'S CREDIT."

Mr. N. B. Vibakar said some people seemed to be at a loss to understand why the order of internment had been passed against Mrs. Besant and why it had not yet been revoked. Lord Pentland and Mr. Austen Chamberlain had clearly said that the reason of the internment was that Mrs. Besant by her speeches and writings had been undermining the credit of Lord Pentland. Thus they could see that it was a question of credit, but while on the one hand it was the credit of Lord Pentland that was at stake, on the other it was the credit of 33 crores of people that was at stake, and for their credit they would continue to ask for the withdrawal of the order of internment.

The resolution was carried amid cheers.

VOTE OF THANKS.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar, proposing a hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman, said the courage, sincerity and enthusiasm of Mr. Jamnadas had endeared him to the public of Bombay. There was a great future before Mr. Jamnadas and there was no doubt that he would rise to still loftier heights in the public life not only of this Presidency but of the whole of the country.

Mr. B. K. Dhurandhar seconded the resolution, which was carried with acclamation.

PRESIDENT'S CONCLUDING SPEECH.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, replying to the vote of thanks, said he had received reliable information that the security of "New India" had been forfeited that day. They were bound to succeed in checking this repressive tendency of the bureaucracy if they continued to raise their united voice against it. He asked them to authorize him to send to Mrs. Besant a copy of the resolution passed that day and he was sure it would very much cheer her up.

The proceedings then terminated.

H. R. LEAGUE PROCESSION.

PROHIBITED IN KUMBACONAM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Aug. 15.

The "Hindu" publishes copies of certain correspondence the Hon. Rao Bahadur V. K. Ramanujachariar had with the District Superintendent of Police, Tanjore.

The following notice was issued by the District Superintendent of Police a few days ago:—

Under powers conferred by the Indian Police Act 5 of 1861, the undersigned forbids any public assembly or procession in streets in connection with the Home Rule League or the Theosophical Society or the internments of Mrs. Besant and her colleagues, or the Swadeshi movement or any other such similar object to be held or to take place in Kumbaconam town except under special license from the undersigned.

(Sd.) H. F. TRAVERS PHILLIPS,
District Superintendent of Police.

To,

Rao Bahadur M. R. Ry.,
Hon. V. K. Ramanujachariar, Avl.,
President, Home Rule League Branch,
Kumbaconam.

Sir,

In reply to your application for a license for a Home Rule League procession to be held at Kumbaconam on the 16th instant, I have the honour to inform you that no license will be granted and to warn you that no such procession as proposed by you should be held. The above order has the District Magistrate's full approval.

I have, etc.,
(Sd.) H. F. TRAVES PHILIPS.
District Superintendent of Police,
Tanjore.

HONOURS FOR SERVICE DURIN WAR.

PUNJA: GOVERNMENT'S AWARDS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 15.

A "Gazettee of India Extraordinary" issued to-day announces that the following titles are conferred as personal distinction in recognition of the recipients' good work in connection with recruitment for the Indian Army or of good services rendered during the war.

To be Raja.—Sardar Badan Singh, C.S.I., of Nalaudh, Ludhiana District, in the Punjab.

To be Sardar Bahadur.—Sardar Rajindar Singh of Pakhoke, Ludhiana District, in the Punjab, Sardar Amar Singh Mohtamimmal, of Patiala State, in the Punjab.

To be Rai Bahadur. Lala Shadi Ram, Inspector-General of Police, Jind State and Rai Saheb Main Durga Singh, late Wazir, Bilaspur State.

To be Sardar Sahib.—Munshi Sawan Singh, Tahsildar of Ajnala, Amritsar District; Bhai Jawahar Singh of Gurdaspur; Sardar Bakhtawar Singh, Nazim, Jind State.

To be Khan Saheb.—Khan Kalandar Ali Khan, pleader of Multan; Shaikh Najm-Ud-Din, Extra Assistant Commissioner; Lahore District; Munshi Sher Khan, Provincial Civil Service; Malik Musammad Akbar Khan, land-owner of Pindi Gheb, Attock District; and Maulvi Abdul Malik Mashir-i-Mal, of Bahawalpur State.

To be Rai Saheb.—Lala Undi Bhan, Civil Surgeon, Gujranwala; Chaudhri Chota Ram, pleader, Rohtak District; Chaudhri Nand Lal of Jagraon, Ludhiana District; Lala Devi Dyal of Gurdaspur; Lala Brij Lal Puri, Pleader Shahpur District; Munshi Ram Chand, late Extra Assistant Commissioner, Rawalpindi; Pandit Fakir Chand, Chief Revenue Officer, Faridkot States, and Lala Sant Ram of Gujranwala.

SHOOTING A BURMAN.

SENTENCE REDUCED ON APPEAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Aug. 16.

Mr. J. A. Gregory, an Anglo-Indian farmer by calling and resident of Taikkyi, was recently sentenced by the Town Magistrate of Taikkyi to six months' rigorous imprisonment on a charge of having shot at a Burman named Maung Po Myaing on May 22. The complainant and another man felled a jungle tree, which the accused thought was on his lease land. The accused beat the Burman and then as he was running away shot at him at a distance of 60 feet. The Burman had three small gun-shot wounds.

In defence the accused said that he fired to scare the complainant off his land and also that the latter attempted to throw a "dah" at him. But the court convicted and sentenced the accused as stated above.

On appeal the Sessions Judge held that appellant did not actually intend to cause the Burman injury and the reduced sentence to one month's rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 50 fine, or in default, another month. Out of the fine, if paid, Rs. 25 was directed to be paid to the complainant.

PRESS ACT IN OPERATION.

"NEW INDIA" SECURITY FORFEITED.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT'S ORDER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Aug. 16.

The following notice was served, to-day, on Mr. P. K. Telang:—

Notice under Section 4 (1) of Indian Press Act 1910.

"Whereas on 20th June 1917, in compliance with an order made by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Madras, under section 3 (1) of Indian Press Act of 1910, security to amount of Rs. 2,000 was deposited by Mr. Pandharinath Kasinath Telang in respect of the press known as "New India Printing Works, Madras" whereas it appears to the Governor-in-Council that the press is used for the purpose of printing a newspaper entitled "New India" and whereas the Governor-in-Concil is of opinion that passages published in the said newspaper and reproduced below are of a nature described in section 4 (1) of the Indian Press Act of 1910, now, therefore, in exercise of powers conferred by section 4 (1) of the Indian Press Act 1910, the Governor-in-Council declares the security deposited in respect of "New India Printing Works, Madras" and all copies of "New India wherever found to be forfeited to his Majesty."

By order of Governor-in-Council,
(Sd.) LIONEL DAVIDSON,
Acting Chief Secretary.

Dated, Ootacamund, 11th August 1917.

PASSAGES OBJECTED TO.

The following is a List of passages from "New India" referred to in the notice above:—

(1) Entitled "Resurgam" 21st June 1917. (2) "America and India" 4th July. (3) "Mr. Chamberlain's Irresponsibility," 6th July. (4) "Daily Prayer of Home Rule," 12th July. (5) "Genesis of the Present Repression," 12th July. (6) "Making of Leaders," 13th July. (7) "Living or dead lesson of internment," 25th July.

NEW MEMBERS OF THE HOME RULE LEAGUE, BOMBAY BRANCH.

The following have joined the Bombay Branch of the Home Rule League:—Messrs. Appasaheb B. Amile, Punamchand Motichand, Chintaman J. Kher, Manilal M. Kapadia, Hormashaw K. Coachbuilder, Hiralal B. Mehta, Gulabchand Kalyanchand, J. M. Trivedi, and thirty others.

The following have joined the Indian Home Rule League, Bombay Branch:—Messrs. V. V. Rane, V. G. Shringare, Girajashanker Bhailal, Dayaram Kana, Bhanavarilal Varma, Yeshawant L. Gore, M. D. Sahasrabadhe, B. S. Sukhatankar, M.A., LL.B., Dave Chakku Pavan, Manasaram Mohanlal Khama, G. B. Surave, A. R. Vichare, B. A. Mohite, Yadhneshwar K. Bhatt, G. M. Povar, Hanif Valad Shaik Bibanar, G. B. Joshi, M. S. Bakre, Sitaram Muktudin, and Shanker B. Deshamane.

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION

	On 16-8-17	Up to Date
	Rs.	Rs.
War Loan ..	2,000	2 95,850
War Bonds ..	3,300	10,19,775
Cash Certificates..	13,229-4	18,45,407 4
	18,529-4	21 61 032-4

DISTRICTS APPLICATIONS.

Applications from Districts up to 11th August, 1917:—

	Rs.
Karachi	53,14,820
Ahmedabad	37,76,933
Rajkot	29,13,551
Poona	28,29,401
Belgaum	24,05,220
Hyderabad	20,05,478
Kaira	19,80,756
Sukkur	18,43,747
East Khandesh	17,45,305
Dharwar	15,35,848
Satara	15,26,900
Ahmednagar	15,08,365
Bijapur	13,26,998
Nasik	13,17,464
Sholapur	13,02,905
Surat	12,48,425
West Khandesh	11,06,590
Larkhana	9,30,913
Kanara	7,10,182
Aden	8,02,257
Broach	7,59,485
Ratnagiri	6,87,895
Baroda	5,87,245
Merpurkhas	5,42,976
Kolaba	4,13,951
Thana	3,77,551
Palanpur	1,65,467
Cutch	97,175
Sadra	79,047

U. P. SECRETARIAT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAINI TAL, Aug. 16.

The Hon. Mr. R. Burn takes leave about the middle of November being succeeded by the Hon. S. P. O'Donnell as chief secretary, U. P.

The Hon. Mr. Sim becomes Financial Secretary shortly.

RACING IN POONA.

THIRD EXTRA MEETING.

HORSES LEFT IN.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Aug. 16.

3rd Extra meeting Saturday the 18th Aug. 1917, horses left in after declaration of forfeits at 4 p.m.

THE REAY PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Screamer 9-11; Sugar Loaf 8-10; Anthracate 7-12; Thunder 9-10; Kim III 8-7; Yuan 7-12; Laveco 9-8; Giacomi 8-6; Cyanite 7-9; Gipsy's Advice 9-2; Spenser 8-4; Vidi 7-9; Orloff 8-11; Dunskey 7-13; Lebanon 7-6; Philanthropist 8-10; Binfield Grove 7-12; Bright Bird 7-0.

THE MONSOON PLATE.—Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Fine Trout 9-10; Decorum 8-11; Drill Mistress 8-5; Gladiator 8-13; Lucky Thought 8-10; Impecunious 8-2; Andoversford 8-13; Arles 8-10; Birthday Clothes 8-2; Aquatint 8-12; Motor Wrap 8-8; Short Skirt 8-2; Richard 8-11; Highfield Lady 8-8. Top Weight accepting being under 9st. it is raised to that weight and the others in porportion.

THE MONSOON PLATE.—Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Haven of Rest 9-2; Aubrey 8-12; Adelaide II 7-13; Candesco 9-0; Servian 8-12; Lady Douglas 7-8; Przemysl 9-0; Bellicose 8-10; Spring Daisy 7-2; Pink Flannel 9-0; Dynt (late Dynamite III f) 8-9; Kit Grey Leg 7-2; Flotelle 8-13.

THE BASRA PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Kayid 9-10; Maazool 8-4; Nawabzada 7-13; Beyrut 9-6; Sir Knight 8-4; Royal Court 7-12; Red Cross 9-0; Longboat 8-1; Nizam-ul-Mulk 7-10; White Silk 8-12; Section 8-1; Excelsior 7-3; Black Hussar 7-2; Collinwood 8-10; Ajax 8-0; Kaiumers 6-0.

THE DHOND PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs

Ace of Hearts 9-11; Ata Allah 8-2; Full Moon 7-4; Gazal 9-9; Angler 7-13; Saood 7-3; Arrow 9-4; Tawdry 7-12; Investment 8-7; Niger 7-5.

THE KOWEIT PLATE.—Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Powerful 9-8; Launceston 8-4; Garland 7-11; Nassau 8-10; Euphrates 8-3; Raven 7-10; Economy 8-10; Sultan 8-3; British 7-8; Major 8-10; Morning Light (late Faleh Khan) 8-3; Dartmoor 8-6; Safi 8-2; Peshwa 7-8; Union Jack 8-5; Good Morning 8-1; Verdun 7-8; Sherali 8-4; Subeh Pasha 8-1.

THE KOWEIT PLATE.—Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Bayonet 9-1; Financier 8-7; Hasty 8-1; Karveet 9-0; Justice 8-6; Shabia 8-1; Natal 9-0; Bikaneer 8-6; Salim 7-13; Najdi 8-12; India 8-4; Czar 7-8; Paradise 8-12; Old China 8-4; Barjora 7-2; Kudban 8-9; Panama 8-2; Bhayram 7-0.

THE GHORPURI PLATE.—Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Devildom 9-1; Florida 8-11; Abdul Karim 8-7; Chatham 8-11; Vanguard 8-13; Investor 7-7; Alpine 7-3; Equator 8-13; Chester 8-11; Zuber 9-1; Asperine 8-11; Reflection 7-7; Outfit 7-3; Victor 9-3; Cingalee 8-11; Lucky Bag 9-1; Edward 9-3; Second String 8-7; Tasmania 7-7; Full House 9-3; Legislator 8-13.

THE GHORPURI PLATE.—Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Elysia 7-3; Rose Hill 8-11; Royal Standard 8-7; The Knut 8-7; Denmark 8-11; Hajeebhba 8-11; Quantity 7-3; Muckdumia 7-7; Pacific 9-1; Namur 9-1; Festivity 7-7; Banker 7-7; Rayis 8-13; Adil 8-11; Shabash 7-3; Royal Taj 8-13; Grey Leg 9-3; St. Leger 9-1; Brave Boy 8-13; Contest 8-11; Bhookhri 8-13.

BRITISH INTERESTS IN TURKEY.

It is notified for general information that the Netherlands Government has been entrusted with British interests in Turkey.

Official and Personal.

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon visited the Convent of St. Mary, Panch Howds, on Wednesday morning.

The names of his Highness the Raja of Rajpipla, the Raja of Baria, and the Secretary to Government, Political Department, have been added to the list of numbers of the Bombay Provincial Recruiting Board.

(Continued from Column 6.)

ture on "Public Institutions and their usefulness." Prof. Vinayakrao Nanabhai Hate will preside.

INDIAN LIBERAL CLUB.

Under the aussices of this Club Mr. G. S. Bhate, late of Baroda Civil Service, will deliver a lecture on the "Rationale of Self-Government," on Monday, the 20th inst., at 6-30 p.m. at the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road. Sir Narayanrao Chandavarkar will preside. The meeting is open to the public.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Seven attacks and four deaths occurred from plague on Thursday the cases being reported as follows:—Fanaswadi, Khara Talao, Girgaum and Byculla, one attack each, Middle and Lower Colaba, Umarkhadi and Dongri, each one attack and one death and Maratha Hospital, one death. There were one attack and one death from cholera and the total number of deaths from all causes was 89 as against 73 of the corresponding day of last year and 74 of 1915.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

The Senior Sunday Class of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood will meet on Sunday next at 9 a.m. (S.T.) in the Prarthana Samaj Hall, Girgaum, when Prof. P. A. Wadia will give his second discourse on "Plato's Republic." The Junior Class will meet at the same time at the Headquarters, when Dr. P. N. Daruwalla will expound Macnaughten's "Common Thoughts on Serious Subjects." On the same day at 6 p.m. a conversational meeting of the members of the Brotherhood will take place at the Headquarters.

MOTHER'S DAY CELEBRATIONS.

The Aryan Excelsior League will celebrate Mother's Day will be celebrated by the the Prarthana Samaj Hall, Girgaum, from 8 a.m. to 9 a.m., when Miss Emily Bissel will preside and deliver an address. The public, including children, are invited to attend. A public meeting will also be held at 6-30 p.m. in the same Hall. when Sir Bhalcandra Krishna will take the chair and Mrs. Hirabai Tata, Mr. V. R. Shinde, Dr. M. B. Velkar and Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas will speak.

Mothers' Day will be celebrated by the Students' Social Union at 5 p.m. in Dadar English School at a public meeting, when Mr. Nilkanth Vishnu Kolhatkar will occupy the chair and will address the meeting.

The Ideal Seminary will observe the Mother's Day by holding a meeting to-day at 9-30 p.m. at Gamdevi under the presidentship of Prof. C. G. Bhanu, Messrs. R. H. Tulokekar, M. J. Goregankar and Shinde will speak.

The Somavanshiya Kshatriya Vaktratwothejak Samai will call a children's meeting on Sunday, the 19th instant at 4 p.m. near Gamdevi Temple, when Mr. Baherishna Keroba Mantri, Bar-at-law, will preside and children will address the meeting.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Hindu: 15th Vad of Shravan, 1973.
Mahomedan: 26th of Shaval, 1335.
Parsi: 8th of Aspandad, 1286.
Jewish: 29th of Ab, 5677.
Sunrise: 6h. 20min.; Sunset: 7h. 8min.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Mother's Day meetings at Prarthana Samaj Hall 8 a.m. and 6-30 p.m.; Dadar English School, 5 p.m.; Ideal Seminary, Gamdevi, 9-30 p.m.

Mails for the Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force, Henjam, Muscat, Fao, Bushire, Koweit, Linga, Bunderabas, Mohamerah and Basra, will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 7 p.m. Registered letters and parcels will be accepted up to 6 p.m.

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion vi Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be close at the G. P. O. at 7-30 p.m., instead of previously notified.

SATURDAY, August 18.

Poona Races: Third Extra Meeting.

MONDAY, August 20.

Bombay Municipal Corporation Meeting, 3-45 p.m.

SUNDAY, Aug. 19.

Mr. V. R. Shinde's Public Lecture on "Capital and Labour," at the Hall of Parel Branch of Social Service League, 91 B, Parel Road, 6 p.m.

MONDAY, Aug. 20.

Indian Liberal Club: Mr. G. S. Bhate's public lecture on "Rationale of Self-Government." Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, 6-30 p.m.

Ladies' Condolence Meeting for late Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji: Empire Theatre, 4-45 p.m. H. E. Lady Willingdon presiding.

TUESDAY, August 21.

Bombay University, Annual Convocation for conferring degrees, 5-45 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, August 22.

Poona Races: Fourth Extra Meeting.

THURSDAY, August 23.

Dadabhai Naoroji Memorial Meeting, H. E. the Governor presiding, Town Hall, 5-30 p.m.

DAILY.

Royal Opera House: 6-45 and 10 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Opera Co., in "The Girl from Birds," at 9-30. Cinema at 6-30 p.m.

Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8-30 and 10 p.m.

Bavy Marie Osbourne in "Lovin Kiddies."

Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 6-45, 8-30 and 10 p.m.

Palace of Varieties: At 6-30 and 10 p.m. every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday Show, every Sunday at 6-30 p.m. at Edwards.

West End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.

Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15 p.m.

Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road.

New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-15, 9-0 and 10-45.

Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

PLUMBER.—Darashaw, son of Pallonji Edulji Plumber, died at his house, Charni Road, near Cuna Baug, Bombay last night. Funeral to-day at 3 p.m. (B.T.)

POONA RIFLES.

POONA, Aug. 16.

714. Drill and Instruction.—Parades for the week ending 18-8-1917:—
At Headquarters.—
Thursday 16th, 7 a.m., Recruits.
Friday 17th, 7 a.m., "A" Coy. and "B" Coy. (actives), and Recruits.
Friday 17th, 6 p.m., Recruits.
Saturday 18th, 7 a.m., Recruits.

715. Range.—Officer for range duty on Friday 17th, 2nd-Lieut. H. E. H. Pratt.

716. Transfer. The following transfers are made with effect from this date:—
No. 319. Pte N. M. Samuel transferred from "B" to "A" Company.
No. 123. Pte A. J. D'Monte transferred from "B" to "A" Company.

717. Decrease.—The undermentioned is struck off the strength of the Corps from this date:—
No. 672. Pte J. Reynolds "B" Coy. (Medically unfit)

718. Extract.—The following extract from copy of a Telegram.
No. 50529-2 A. G. H. dated Simla 13th August 1917, from the Adjutant-General in India to the General Officer Commanding Poona Division, is republished for information of all concerned:—
"Probable date of calling general service units is October first. Please inform Selection Committee."

(Sd.) A. R. KEARSEY, Captain.
Adjutant Poona Rifles.

BAND AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Rifles, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

THE SOUTH INDIAN CLUB.

Thodi P. K. Ramaswamy Iyenger of Madras will give an entertainment of vocal music at the Club premises, (Ramachandra Mansion, Sandhurst Road) on Sunday the 19th instant. at 5-15 p.m. (S.T.)

GOOD LIFE LEAGUE.

Under the auspices of the Good Life League, 4, Nanabhoy Lane, Fort the third of the series of lectures on Nature Cure will be delivered by Mr. G. V. Krishna Rao, on Friday the 17th at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) on "Perfect digestion, the sign of Perfect Health."

A CORRECTION.

In the notice regarding the Elphinstonian Memorial Fund to Dr. Dadabhoy Naoroji which appeared in our yesterday's issue it was stated by a printer's error that subscriptions may be sent to Prof. A. C. L. Williamson instead of Prof. A. C. L. Wilkinson as it ought to be.

DAIWADNYA DEBATING SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of the above Society a meeting will be held on Sunday, the 19th instant, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), in the hall of the S. L. and Sc. Society's Shunkershett School for Girls, Pallow Road, when Mr. Balmukund Nanabhai Vagal will deliver a lec-

(Continued in Column 5.)

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"INHABITANT OF KALYAN."—It is quite impossible to insert a letter of such length. Your signature is illegible.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, August 17, 1917.

DISHONOURING PROPOSALS.

It is hardly surprising that the Pope's peace note has been given a cold reception in the English press. Frankly the note merely provides a "way out" for the Central Powers and it is easy to see that, as usual, the diplomacy of the Vatican is dictated by Austria, inspired by the Wilhelmstrasse. The terms provided for the Teutonic brigands by his Holiness are extremely accommodating. They are gently to evacuate Belgium and the French territory and to get back the captured colonies and the question of reparation is to be solved by a "mutual liquidation" of war costs! The unfortunate Poles are to trust to the "spirit of equity and justice which should animate the examination of all territorial questions" and the Serbs are not even worthy of mention, as one can well understand would be the case in a document which was probably orginally drafted in the Ballplatz. Serbia is to be left to the best that she is likely to get from a European Conference at which an undefeated Germany would be a leading negotiator, and we can well understand from past experience what that would mean. So far as one can judge, the Vatican has advanced no further than the stage at which it stood on the last occasion that the Pope raised his voice in the interests of a peace that would admirably suit the dilemma of the Central Powers. If we were to suppose that this peace note really represented the Pope's views rather than the anxiety of Germany to find any means of escape from a desperate situation, we should have to believe that his Holiness lives in a world of unrealities where the events of the last three years were unknown beyond the bare fact that a devastating war is in progress. Take this sentence in reference to Poland, "The noble historic traditions and the long suffering of the latter, especially in the present war should arouse the nations' sympathies." The sympathies of the Entente and their allies are assured, but could any one who has followed the discussion of these things in the German press and knows of the sufferings that the Teutonic Powers have inflicted in cold blood not only on Poland but also on Belgium and Serbia believe for a moment that sympathy will ever play any part in their consideration of a question, in the discussion of which the Pope proposes they should play a part.

The Note contains not one practical proposal that really offers a way to negotiation which the Allies could accept without grossly betraying every principle for which they are waging the war and the interests of the ravished peoples and countries that they are pledged to protect and restore. All the platitudes about disarmament and the substitution of material, force of arms by moral force are meaningless and superfluous as the preface to the invitation to negotiate, since these are things on which the Allies are agreed but as to which Germany and her allies have never uttered a word of approval. But when his Holiness comes to the point where he should grapple boldly and uncompromisingly with the problems that have got to be solved, he has nothing but pious expressions which seem to pre-suppose that the Allies, as much as their opponents in the war, are waging it for self-aggrandisement and territorial gain. The aims of the Allies have been stated over and over again and are unalterable. There must be reparation and restoration for all the wrongs committed, not only to Belgium and Serbia and Poland but also to the greater belligerents. The Pope has declared, it is stated, that the injuries suffered by all the belligerents are so great that no reparation is possible except the return of territory. Belgium and Serbia, torn and bleeding, are to be allowed to go back to their own land and work out their own salvation! Germany is to go scot free, suffering only the injuries she has inflicted on herself! If the Allies, as some paper very practically says, are not to throw away their own future, to say nothing of morality and justice, there can be no talk of peace on these terms, and we hope to hear that the Prime Minister, who, it is said, was to make an important announcement on the War on the adjournment of the House, has spoken in terms of uncompromising rejection of proposals of peace so dishonouring to the cause for which we are fighting.

THE PRECEPT OF MACHIAVELLI.

In the "Fortnightly Review" for June, "Politicus" discourses in a long and most carefully elaborated article as to who is the father of the German statecraft which has led to the present terrible war with all its barbarities, frightfulness and inhumanity. "Those who are astonished at the policy pursued by the Hohenzollerns," he says,

"and at the barbarity and treason which have marked Germany's diplomacy and warfare of recent times, should remember that Machiavelli has been the teacher of the rulers and statesmen of Prussia. Germany with the learned German advocates of violence and every form of treachery, from the notorious Von Brelefield to Treitschke and Bernhardi have been Machiavelli's pupils and admirers. They should remember that Machiavelli's doctrines were inspired by the actions of the most cruel and most faithless tyrants known to history, that the terrible Cloare Borgia was ti him the ideal prince and that he was held up as a model to ambitious rulers."

In support of this view "Politicus" quotes copious extracts from "The Price" by that great Forentine politician. No doubt Machiavelli would have been considered a statesman of the highest order and profound political ethics had be lived in other times than his own. He was, however, obsessed by the period in which he flourished. It was one of unprecedented lawlessness and reckless inhumanity, when ethics, social and political, had been cast to the winds, and the one supreme shibboleth of men and women, of great power and influence, was the Jesuitical one which declares that "the end justifies the means." It is instructive to reproduce the picture which "Politicus" has portrayed of the times when that astute politician flourished:

"In every part of Europe violence was in the ascendant. A reign of terrorism and treason seemed to have opened. Crowned criminals of the darkest dye triumphed everywhere. Thirteen years before Machiavelli's birth, Mahomed II. had conquered Constantinople and destroyed the Byzantine Empire. Serbia, Greece, Egypt, and Hungary were invaded by the irresistable Turks. The Turkish rulers acted with terrible cruelty against all. Sultan Selim I, the Ferocious, who reigned at the time when 'The Prince' was written, dethroned and killed his father, Bayezid, and all his brothers. The atrocities and the successes of the Great Turkish rulers, of Louis XI. of France, and of Richard III. of England, were on all men's lips in Machiavelli's time. Pope Alexander VI. (Borgia) and Pope Julius II., perhaps the greatest criminals who have ruled at Rome, were Machiavelli's contemporaries. Spain was ruled by the terrible King Ferdinand during whose Government the Inquisition was introduced, and the Moors and Jews expelled. In Italy the most notorious figure among princes was Cesare Borgia, the son of Pope Alexander VI., and the brother of Lucretia Borgia, the great poisoner. By audacity and treason, by poison and dagger, he had acquired glory and power. Seeing everywhere vice triumph over virtue, might over right, and treason over honesty, the Melancholy Florentine believed in the triumph and, in the necessity of wrong. Hence he held up as ideals for the rulers of States King Ferdinand of Spain and Cesare Borgia, whose name has become a byword."

Contemporary events had made so deep and abiding an impression on the mind of Machiavelli that he concientiously thaught that in this imperfect world Might was after all greater than Right. Wrong-doing, so far as it succeeded, was a merit unsurpassed, and should not only be extolled but admired and followed as a brilliant example! It seemed that in his days there were no countervailing acts of the highest morality, of sublime righteousness, of great chastisement and retribution to be pointed out. It may be presumed that had he been born in the Seventeenth Century, he might have brooded differently on Princes and States, and his polity on statecraft might have been of a contrary order, absolutely condemning the policy of might and exalting the policy of Righteousness.

That "William the Wicked" has drunk deep of the Machiavellian literature will be clearly seen from some extracts from the chapters of "The Prince." In the XVIII. chapter, he advocates treaties to be considered so many "scraps of paper."

"It is unquestionably very praiseworthy in princes to be faithful to their engagements. However those of the present day who have been distinguished for great exploits have as a rule not been remarkable for the virtue of fidelity to treaty. They have not hesitated to deceive others who relied on their good faith. . . A prudent prince cannot and ought not to keep his word except when he can do so without harm to himself or when the circumstances under which his engagements was concluded have remained unaltered."

More. "I should hesitate to put forth this teaching, if all men were good, but as most men are bad and are ready to break their word, a prince should not be more scrupulous than other men, especially as he can always justify a breach of faith. I could give numerous proofs of this and show that engagements and treaties have been violated by the treachery of princes, and that those rulers who played the part of the fox have always succeeded best."

Here is the advice of Machiavelli touching war:—

"Princes ought to make the art of war their sole duty and occupation, for this is the peculiar science of those who govern. War and everything relating to it should be their only study, and the only profession they should follow. War should be the object always in their view. By war princes can maintain possession of their dominions, and individuals of no position are sometimes raised thereby to supreme authority. By the neglect of the art of war States are lost, and by its cultivation they are acquired. A prince should go himself on his wars as the Roman Emperors did at first. For when it is the prince himself who conquers, the glory and the gain are his own, but when he is absent the glory is somebody else's. It is advantageous for a prince to have enemies. They will prevent him from indulging in dangerous repose. Besides, war with them will enable him to win the esteem and admiration both of his loyal and of his rebellious subjects. When the entire safety of our country is at stake, no consideration of what is just or unjust, merciful or cruel, praiseworthy or shameful, must intervene. On the contrary, every other consideration must be set aside. When a prince is at the head of his army and has under his command a multitude of soldiers, he should take little account of being esteemed cruel. It always has been, and indeed ought to be, the main end and design of those that wage war to enrich themselves and impoverish their enemies. Nor is there any other reasonable motive to confend for victory and conquest but the aggrandisement of one's own nation and the depression of the other."

It will be seen from the few extracts above quoted how faithful William II. is in following the teachings of Machiavelli. As "Politicus" says, he "should therefore not be compared to Louis XIV and to Napoleon I, but to his true master, Cesare Borgia." That will be the verdict of History.

Notes of the Day.

Mr. Basu's Valedictory Message.

The Hon. Mr. Bhupendranath Basu is to leave for England during the next week or so to take up his appointment as a member of the India Council. He has been entertained by "the orthodox Bengalee community" and by the Indian Association on the eve of his departure from India, and has improved both occasions to give his fellow-countrymen an insight into his views and intentions. It must be admitted that some of the opinions to which he has given expression since the announcement of his India Council membership was made have rather taken his fellow-countrymen by surprise inasmuch as they were not such as might have been expected from a staunch Congressman of his standing and repute. They appeared to show that Mr. Basu was disposed to "wobble", as, unhappily, has been the case with so many Indians who beginning with the best impulses were apparently unable to resist the potent and insidious pressure of the "powers that be," to the detriment of the vital aspirations of the people of this country.

"The New Angle of Vision."

As an example we may cite the report of Mr. Basu's speech at the dinner in Calcutta on Tuesday last, as reported by the Associated Press. "In reply to appreciative references," we are told, "Mr. Basu said that his appointment showed that the new angle of vision was a reality." We confess we cannot share either Mr. Basu's optimism or his inference. He must have rather lost his sense of proportion to have thus magnified the occasion. We believe there *has* been a change in the angle of vision of the British people in respect of India, but its manifestations are not to be traced in such crumbs of favour as represented by the appointment of Mr. Basu to the Indian Council. It would seem that some people cannot have such greatness thrust upon them without a concurrent spiritual decline, and we regret that we cannot help detecting such demoralization in the notions which Mr. Basu proclaimed first in the interview given to the Associated Press a few weeks back and again in his speech at the dinner in his honour on Tuesday might in Calcutta.

Clap-trap or Truth?

"England was ready and willing to listen," he is reported to have said, "and let them not close her ears by boisterousness. That was a lesson that he wished to impress upon his countrymen." Mr. Basu does not say so but his reference is quite clear. We must frankly own that this kind of clap-trap is familiar to us but not as coming from such veteran publicists and patriots as we have always believed Mr. Basu to belong to. What does he mean precisely? If it is his suggestion that there is any gratuitous clamour afoot in India at the present moment it is a kind of misrepresentation that we would sooner have from the Anglo-Indian Press than from Mr. Basu. What about the provocation? He does not say a word about the rampant reaction that bestrides the land. Perhaps we cannot expect him to, but on the other hand he might have saved himself the trouble of indulging in cheap and misleading insinuations.

One of the Nineteen.

While we must honestly admit, as we have done, that Mr. Basu's utterances since his new appointment was gazetted have been anything but reassuring, we are willing to believe that they may have been due to an exaggerated sense of the responsibility and reticence demanded from a member of the India Council. We should be glad to think so the more in view of Mr. Basu's specific declaration to the Indian Association, which we publish elsewhere to-day, that "he would always endeavour to his utmost to promote the cause of India on the lines indicated in the memorandum of reforms submitted by the nineteen elected members of the Imperial Council," of whom he was one himself. This is a most reassuring statement and Mr. Basu may be assured of the support and sympathy of his fellow-countrymen in carrying out his intentions.

Parliament and India.

The occasion which was responsible for the admirable speech of Mr. Walter Long on Wednesday,—namely, the debate on the Colonial Office vote,—serves as a reminder that during all these years of the war no debate has taken place in the Commons on the annual Indian budget. The Indian budget debate in the Commons, though it did not attract much attention on the part of the majority of members even of that assembly, at least, afforded an opportunity for the discussion of outstanding Indian political questions of the day and for the exposition of Government policy. The discontinuance of that debate has caused no little harm to the cause of this country. For one thing, it has reduced to naught the not inconsiderable control which the Commons should exercise over the Secretary of State for India and the consequent irresponsibility of the latter resulting during the regime of Mr. Chamberlain in the adherence to an ill-starred policy of trusting the men on the spot. And the ultimate result of all this has been the present chaos of policy so far as the Government are concerned and the smouldering feeling of discontent on the part of the people.

Lungs for the City.

The Corporation, at their meeting yesterday, passed, on the motion of Dr. Master, a resolution asking the Municipal Commissioner to formulate and place before them a scheme for gradually providing small open spaces or gardens in densely populated parts of the city. It is some satisfaction to find that the City Fathers have begun to realise the evil consequences of their apathetic attitude towards the subject of provision of open spaces. It is, however, also to be realised that the time has long passed for mere talking, and it is essential that this resolution should not be allowed to remain what Sir Dinshaw Wacha termed a pious resolution. If the City Fathers are really in earnest they must not be content with mere formulation of schemes but at once begin giving effect to them and thus put a stop once for all to the process, which is even now going on, of much-needed open spaces being sacrificed to the ever-growing greed of the builder.

The Health of the City.

It is reassuring to find from the vital statistics of Bombay for last week that the steady rise in the death-rate, which had been experienced for several weeks past, has at last ceased and there was a decline of nearly a hundred cases last week in comparison with the total of the previous week. The improvement was mainly seen in regard to fevers, diarrhoea and dysentery. The total mortality last week stood at 674, and the death-rate at 35.78, which is considerably higher than that recorded in the corresponding week of 1916, viz., 26.65, and the mean of the past quinquennium, viz., 30.42. Plague registered last week 31 attacks and 36 deaths, being 15 attacks less, but 11 deaths more than in the previous week. Small-pox registered four attacks and four deaths. Cholera was absent during the week. The mortality from the other principal diseases occurred as follows:—phthisis 25, other diseases of the respiratory and tubercular systems 200, enteric, 1, malaria, diarrhoea 36, dysentry 24, debility 66 and old age 46. There were 413 live births during the week, in addition to 40 still births and seven premature births.

VENICEMARINE ARSENAL ATTACKED.

AS REPRISAL FOR AERIAL ATTACK ON POLA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 16.
Recd. 8-25 p.m., Aug. 16.

An Austrian communiqué says as reprisal for the aerial attack on Pola numerous aeroplanes attacked the marine arsenal at Venice and successfully dropped four tons of bombs. Good hits and conflagrations were observed. Three machines are missing.

NEW U. S. LOAN TO ALLIES.

FOUR BILLION DOLLARS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.

The Congress will shortly authorise a new loan of four billion dollars to the Allies.

ISSUE OF PREMIUM BONDS.

DECISION TO APPOINT A SELECT COMMITTEE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 15.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Aug. 16

The Government has decided to appoint a Select Committee, to inquire into the question of issuing premium bonds.

CHANNEL TUNNEL.

IMPRACTICABLE TO PROCEED WITH IN WAR TIME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 16.
Recd. 1-0 a.m., Aug. 17.

In the Hose of Commons Mr. Bonar Law stated that the Cabinet had very carefully considered the question of the Channel Tunnel in consultation with their naval and military advisers and were still of opinion that it was impracticable to proceed with it in war time.

REFORM OF LORDS.

Mr. Bonar Law also stated that the conference on the reform of the Lords would consist of fifteen Peers and fifteen members of the House of Commons and that Lord Bryce would be the chairman.

GERMAN MUNITION WORKERS.

STRIKE MOVEMENT IN PROGRESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Aug. 16.
Recd. 4 p.m., Aug. 16.

Handbills are being circulated in the German munitions factories inciting the workers to strike. A semi-official communication hopes the workers will refuse to listen to such incitements.

TSAR'S DESTINATION KEPT SECRET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, Aug. 15.
Recd. 5-45 p.m., Aug. 16.

The Tsar and his family have been secretly removed from Tsarskoeselo to a destination, to be announced later.

Complete secrecy shrouded the removal of the Imperial family, which was resolved on in the middle of July, upon political and military grounds by the Provisional government without consultation with the Council of Workmens' and Soldiers' Delegates. The Government took every precaution to ensure their safe removal.

PRONOUNCEMENT ON WAR.

TO BE MADE IN COMMONS BY PREMIER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 16.
Recd. 8-25 p.m., Aug. 16.

The House of Commons meets at noon before adjournment when Mr. Lloyd George will make an important pronouncement on the war.

Mr. Asquith will follow him.

TURKEY AND ENTENTE REPRESENTATIVES.

CONFERENCE WITH VIEW TO SEPARATE PEACE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Aug. 15.
Recd. 8-25 p.m., Aug. 16.

The "Handelsblad" learns that discussions have been taking place for some time at Lausanne between the representatives of Turkey and the Entente with a view to separate peace.

DADABHAI MEMORIAL.

PRELIMINARY MEETING OF BOMBAY CITIZENS.

A preliminary meeting of leading Bombay citizens was held in the Municipal Council Hall yesterday evening fofr the purpose of making necessary arrangements in connection with the public meeting called by the Sheriff of Bombay to perpetuate the memory of the late Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji. Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., was in the chair.

Sir N. G. Chandavarkar moved:

"That a Provisional Committee consisting of the undermentioned gentlemen be appointed and that they be and are hereby authorized to prepare the necessary resolutions to be submitted for adoption at the public meeting called by the Sheriff on the 23rd instant, select the speakers to the resolutions and do all other things essential for the transaction of the business thereat:"—

Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Sir M. G. Chandarvarker, Sir F. Currimbhoy, Sir Stanley Reed, Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna, Mr. C. H. Setalwad, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Mr. Monie, I.C.S., Mr. R. P. Masani, Mr. Munmohandas Ramji, Mr. Lallubhai Samaldass, Mr. Cowasjee Jehangir, and Mr. Salebhoy Barodawalla.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna seconded the resolution, which was carried.

The Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy moved and Mr. Mirza A. M. Khan seconded that the following gentlemen be elected Provincial Secretaries:—

Sir Stanley Reed and Messrs. Rahimtoola Currimbhoy, Jehangir B. Petit, Narottam Morarjee, H. P. Modv the Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta and the Hon. Sir D. E. Wacha.

With a vote of thanks to the Chair, the meeting terminated.

BRILLIANT PUSH ON WHOLE ALLIED FRONT.

THREE STRATEGIC POSITIONS CAPTURED

HILL 70, CITE ST. LAURENT AND CITE ST. EMILE.

SPLENDID CANADIAN INFANTRY CHARGE.

ENEMY COMPLETELEY DEMORALISED

BOILING OIL TREATMENT FOR HUNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 15.
Recd. 12 noon, Aug. 16.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters wires:—The Canadians attacked at half past four this morning, Hill Seventy, a dominating rise of ground north of Lens. The position is very strong and literally honeycombed with trenches, redoubts, and isolated posts and is wired to an extraordinary degree. Therefore it seems pretty certain that there will be bitter and prolonged fighting in this district, assuming that the Huns are loyal to their traditional policy of promptly counter-attacking.

ADVANCE NORTH-EAST OF LOOS.

The weather was not ideal for an infantry attack. The night was showery with the result that the ground was sticky and in a mashed condition, and difficult to advance over, The principal advance was from Chalk Pits, north-east of Loos, which gained such evil repute in the battle in September, 1915.

GENERAL ADVANCE OVER WHOLE FRONT.

To-day's operations necessitated a considerable degree of changing of the front and deploying of the flank, in all of which the battalions employed had been very fully rehearsed. Of course, in addition to the movement I have indicated from Chalk Pits, there was a general advance along the whole battle-front. The first news that has come back is very satisfactory.

SUCCESS OF GREAT TACTICAL VALUE.

The Canadians have pushed forward on a front of over 5,000 yards to the extreme depth of about 1,500. Hill Seventy is well within the territory they have advanced over. It needs only a glance at the map to enable appreciation to be gained of the great tactical value of this success in relation to Lens and beyond.

BATTLE PROCEEDING.

The battle is of course not yet over and big, as it is, it is impossible to say how it may yet extend.

CANADIAN ATTACK DESCRIBED.

A BRILLIANT PAGE IN THE HISTORY OF WAR.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Aug. 15.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., Aug. 16.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters wiring this afternoon says:—General Currie's splendid Canadian troops by a splendid attack this morning added a brilliant page to the history of the war. It adds lustre to the Canadian victory to learn that the Germans were completely ready for the battle, and in no way surprised. An officer prisoner states that they were told an attack would be delivered within half an hour of the actual development in many places, and were awaiting it. The enemy put down the barrage within two minutes of opening the bombardment.

ATTACK WITH SHOWER OF OIL DRUMS.

The night was very dark and stormy, but the rain ceased just before the time for jumping off. Nothing indicated that anything abnormal was contemplated till the battle opened. Then suddenly the artillery began a shower of oil drums which went rolling over in convolutions of pink flame into the midst of the enemy positions and the creeping barrage roared forth a perfect cataclysm of sound.

INFANTRY CAPTURE HILL 70.

The infantry began to advance at 4-25. The fighting included the taking of Hill Seventy, Cite St. Laurent, and Cite St. Emile. The resistance upon Hill Seventy was not very great, although beyond the Germans fought stubbornly. The southern part of the attack also met with comparatively little resistance, and through the smoke of the barrage the Canadians could see the Huns fleeing. When they did stop it was principally for the purpose of surrendering.

ENEMY'S SERIOUS QUESTION OF MANPOWER.

The enemy was completely demoralised by the cascades of fire which lit up in vaporous folds as the oildrums emitted their contents. A very large proportion of the captives are mere boys, which testifies to the serious problem which the manpower question in Germany is presenting.

SWEEP FROM BOISHUGO TO LENS.

The first phase had consisted of a sweep south-eastward from Boishugo to the outskirts of Lens, and it developed with great success. The second phase involved the continuation of the south-easterly movement accompanied by a heavy pressure further south. The struggle here continues and has extended southwards.

CANADIANS' TAILS IN THE AIR.

The correspondent pays a tribute to the fine spirit of the Canadians, who in their own phrase 'have their tails in the air.' All are confident that they have the Boche beat.

The scene of some of the sharpest fighting has been from the railway embankment north of Cite-St. Laurent from which the boiling oil treatment cleared the Huns to a point seven hundred yards to the south.

ENEMY AIRMEN CHASED OUT.

The German airmen have been more venturesome than usual, but our machines have been chasing them everywhere over the battleground.

The tanks have not been used, the battleground being unsuitable.

MAJOR CARTER PROMOTED LIEUT.-COLONEL.

FOR EXPOSING MEDICAL DEFECTS IN MESOPOTAMIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 15.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Aug. 16.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Montagu announced that Major Carter who exposed the medical defects in Mesopotamia had been promoted Lieut.-Colonel.

PROGRESS WEST OF DIXMUDE.

ENEMY ATTACK NEAR HILL 304 REPULSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 15.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Aug. 16.

This afternoon's French communiqué says:—We made appreciable progress west of the Dixmude road in Belgium. There was active artillery duel at nighttime on both the banks of the Meuse.

An enemy attack west of Hill 304 was repulsed.

FIGHTING ON FRENCH FRONT.

ARTILLERY DUEL IN BELGIUM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 16.
Recd. 2 p.m., Aug. 16.

Last night's French communiqué reported artillery duels in Belgium, to the north of the Aisne, in the Champagne, on both the banks of the Meuse and in Upper Alsace.

GERMAN BANK AT HONG-KONG.

PREMISES AUCTIONED FOR 335,000 DOLLARS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

HONGKONG, Aug. 15.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Aug. 16.

The German Bank premises here have been auctioned. Sir Paul Chater was the purchaser, for 335,000 dollars.

FRANCO-BRITISH FRONT.

CONTINUED FIGHTING ON CHEMIN-DES-DAMES.

VIGOROUS ENEMY ATTACKS ON SEVERAL POINTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Aug. 15.
Recd. 7-45 a.m., Aug. 16.

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters wiring on the 14th instant, says:—It is noteworthy that despite tremendous activity of guns in other sectors, on the Franco-British front, and on both the banks of the Meuse, there is no sign of relaxation of the enemy's effort north of the Aisne.

GERMAN STRATEGY NEVER TO LET FLAG.

The battle on Chemin-des-dames has continued without intermission since April 16th, and it seems to be the cardinal principle of the German strategy never to let it flag. The enemy has lately trebled his artillery power in this region and brought guns of the heaviest calibre into play. Never a day passes without fighting on Chemin-des-dames. This month half a dozen enemy attacks have been beaten off with serious loss. Elsewhere on the French front the Germans are showing activity which can only be explained by the nervous desire to pierce the veil, which conceals the immediate intentions of the French by getting into our trenches if only for a moment, to see what's going on behind.

VIGOROUS ENEMY ACTIVITY.

During the past fortnight, there have been attacks at St. Quentin and in the Champagne, and numerous attacks or attempted attacks on both the banks of the Meuse, notably at the Avocourt Wood, on the left bank and the Cauriers Wood on the right, towards St. Mihiel and in Alsace, all of which were doubtless prompted by the desire for knowledge, rather than the hope of permanent gain. In estimating the causes of the German activity on this front, the need of successes to impress the enemy's own public opinion is a factor which must be remembered.

CANADIANS' DASH SOUTH-EAST OF LOOS.

ENEMY'S FIRST TRENCH SYSTEM STORMED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 16.
Recd. 4 p.m., Aug. 16.

Last night's communiqué from Field-Marshal Haig says:—The Canadians this morning stormed positions south-eastward and eastward of Loos on a front of two miles, and carried the formidable defences of the Hill Seventy which, since September, 1915, when it resisted our attacks, has been strengthened by every device.

STORMING WHOLE FRONT SYSTEM.

After storming the first trench system on the whole front, we advanced as far as the western defences of Cite St. Auguste, penetrating to a depth of a mile and took possession of Cite St. Elizabeth, Cite St. Emille, Cite St. Laurent, Bois Rase and western half of Bois Hugo. We captured all objectives. Our casualties were slight.

FIVE COUNTER-ATTACKS REPULSED.

We repulsed five counter-attacks, one of which was carried out by the Prussian Guards. The enemy's losses were heavy and 282 prisoners have already reached the collecting stations. We completely repulsed an attack in the neighbourhood of the Pilkem-Langemarck road.

NINE ENEMY MACHINES BROUGHT DOWN.

We brought down nine German aeroplanes and drove down five. Seven of ours are missing, two of which were overtaken by violent storm.

CAPTURE OF HILL 70.

CONSIDERABLE STEP TOWARDS CAPTURE OF LENS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 16.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., Aug. 16.

Yesterday's advance marks a considerable step towards the capture of Lens which the Germans are resisting with the utmost determination. Hill Seventy, will be remembered for the famous advance of the London Regiment in 1915, who went forward dribbling football.

The word "Cite" frequently mentioned in fighting round Lens designates the outlying blocks of miners' dwellings all of which have been converted into veritable fortresses, each forming part of a network of defences of Lens.

The capture of Hill Seventy was immediately followed by the evacuation of some of the German strongholds, but the garrison is still fighting fiercely in some parts of the outer defences north and west of the city, which is the hardest nut to crack, but crackers are gradually closing.

GERMAN COMMUNIQUE.

STRONG FRENCH FORCE AT VERDUN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 15.
Recd. 8-25 p.m., Aug. 16.

A German wireless communiqué says strong allied enemy attacks in the Western theatre are being prepared. There is increased cannonading on the Aisne front, in Western Champagne and northward of Verdun.

The French have brought up streng forces at Verdun, especially artillery.

LUNCHEON TO N. S. WALES PREMIER.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S TRIBUTE.

VICTORY IN FIELD IS VICTORY FOR WORKERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 15.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Aug. 13.

Speaking at a luncheon given by the Liberal War Committee to Mr. W. A. Holman, Premier of New South Wales, in the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Lloyd George said:—We must not forget that the progress we have made in the war, mile after mile which we have beaten the enemy back, is due not only to the valour of the soldiers but to the energy of the workers which has given us superiority in munitions and equipment. All honour to the workers. We are fighting for the victory of democracy over agression, and all other things wrapped up in party programmes will be unattainable, unless we win. Under the Constitution no other section of the community has as large an interest in the victory of the Allies as the workers. Nothing in the programme of Labour will be achievable if the Allies are beaten. There is room for nationhood within the British Empire, and it is this federation of free peoples that is presenting such a formidable obstacle to the aggressive aims of German militarism. The military position, we now hold, is largely due to the skill and industry of workmen in factories. Every victory in the field is a victory for the workers also. We must not forget the unparalleled way in which all the Dominions have voluntarily come to the aid of the Mother Country. The strength of the Empire is due to the sense of kinship, fraternity and goodwill.

COLONIAL SECRETARY ON FUTURE BURDEN OF EMPIRE.

Mr. Walter Long said that Mr. Holman was among the first Dominions' representatives to preach the doctrine of the Empire first, and the traditions of lifetime second to the successful prosecution of the war. We could regard with confidence the future burden of the Empire, so long as we had people in the Dominions like Mr. Holman and the people he represented.

MR. HOLMAN'S REPLY.

Mr. Holman, in the course of a cool speech advocated closer relations between the workers and the Government in order to avoid misunderstandings, and said that the time had arrived when we should strike the balance between the achievements like the Messines, and the wealth and labour thereby involved. Has not the time arrived, he asked, when the frontal attacks should give way to other methods? We must enter upon the policy of unceasing creation on the most scientific methods, and develop aeroplanes in such numbers as to destroy the enemy communications, and compel surrenders in bulk.

LIGHT THROWN ON KAISER'S CHARACTER.

A TYPICAL BOMBAST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 15.
Recd. 2 p.m., Aug. 16.

The chief interest hitherto in Mr. Gerard's revelations in the "Daily Telegraph" is the light they throw on the character of the Kaiser. When Mr. Gerard protested against submarinism the Kaiser always asked why the United States did not break the British blockade. One he declared that before he would allow his family to starve he would blow up Windsor Castle and the whole English Royal Family.

He always wanted the United States to do something against England when Mr. Gerard protested against any German violation of international law. On one such occasion Mr. Gerard retorted:—If two men entered my grounds and one stepped on flowerbeds and the other killed my sister, I should probably first pursue the murderer. The Kaiser remained unaffected by such argument.

ATTACKS IN CASINU VALLEY REPULSED.

SUCCESSFUL COUNTER-ATTACK NEAR KREDCHENI.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 15.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Aug. 16.

A wireless Russian official communiqué says:—The enemy occupied a height west of Ocna.

The Roumanians repulsed attacks in the Casinu Valley. The enemy did not attack yesterday at Focsani.

Our counter-attack drove out the enemy who had penetrated the trenches near Kredcheni.

EX-TSAR DEPORTED.

ROYAL FAMILY REMOVED TO SIBERIA

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Aug. 16.
Recd. 4 p.m., Aug. 16.

The "Bourse Gazette" states that the Imperial family have been sent to Siberia by special train, accompanied by two members of the Government and Military guards. It appears that the Committees of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates insisted on the removal of the ex-Tsar, Tsaritza and Tsarevitch from Tsarskoyeselo to a more remote part of Russia.

The daughters were given choice of remaining in Petrograd, but they elected to accompany their parents.

POPE'S PEACE PROPOSALS.

HIS HOLINESS' AIM TO HASTEN END OF WAR.

SUGGESTED COURT OF ARBITRATION.

QUESTION OF REPARATION.

COLD RECEPTION IN ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 16.
Recd. 3-45 p.m., Aug. 16.

The text of the Papal Note addressed to the heads of the belligerent peoples is published. It is prefaced by a statement that His Holiness' aim since his accession has been to observe absolute neutrality and concurrently to do everything in his power to hasten the end of the war. He states that he has not ceased during the three painful years to exhort the belligerent peoples and the Governments to resume fratneral relationship although everything has been done to attain the object without publicity. His Holiness refers to the lack of success of his previous appeal for peace, since when the war has become more cruel, extending on land and sea and even air and defenceless cities, quiet villages and innocent inhabitants have been stricken with desolation and death.

SUFFERINGS OF HUMANITY.

The Note envisages multiplied and aggravated sufferings, if the war continues, perhaps for years and queries:—"Must the world become a field of death and Europe speed to an abyss and lend hand for her own suicide?" Therefore the sense of supreme duty as the Father of the Faithful also solicitious for his children imploring intervention as well as the voice of humanity and reason impel him to renew the pressing appeal for peace but in order not to confine himself longer to general terms as previously he now submits more concrete and more practical proposals and invites the belligerent Governments to deliberate the following points which seem to form the basis of a fair and lasting peace.

Primarily the fundamental point ought to be the substitution of material force of arms by moral force of right whence an agreement could be reached for simultaneous reciprocal reduction of armaments according to rules and guarantees to a degree only the necessary for the maintenance of public order in each State and then the establishment of a Court of Arbitration providing for concerted action with penalties against the State refusing to submit international questions thereto or accept its decisions.

The Note proceeds to express the view that once the supremacy of right has been thus established rules could be fixed assuring real liberty and freedom of the seas, thus eliminating the numerous causes of dispute and opening to all new sources of prosperity and progress.

QUESTION OF REPARATION.

His Holiness sees no other means of solving the question of reparation and payment of war costs than the complete mutual liquidation as the general principle. He refers in this connection to the immense benefits from disarmament and says it is besides incomprehensible that the carnage can continue for economic reasons. Peaceful agreements are impossible without reciprocal restitution of occupied territories, consequently Germany should evacuate Belgium, guaranteeing her unhampered independence, and also the French territory. The other group of belligerents should restore the German colonies.

TERRITORIAL QUESTIONS.

With regard to territorial questions such as those between Italy and Austria and Germany and France, the Note expresses the hope that the opposing nations will examine the matters in a conciliatory spirit, taking into consideration the aspirations of the people as far as possible and co-ordinating special interests for the general good of the human society.

POLAND.

The same spirit of equity and justice should animate the examination of other territorial and political questions, particularly those relating to Armenia, and the Balkan States and territories comprising the old kingdom of Poland. The noble historic traditions and the long suffering of the latter, especially in the present war should arouse the nations' sympathies. The Note believes that acceptance of the foregoing leading points would prevent a recurrence of quarrels and prepare the solution of the economic question.

The Pope cites the statements recently made by the leaders of the belligerent governments to prove that their views are not so irreconcilable as is believed.

It concludes with an earnest prayerful appeal to the nations to turn a favourable ear to the communication. Cardinal Gasparri in a covering letter to the Note asks King George to convey copies to the Presidents of France and the United States and to the King of Italy in consequence of the absence of diplomatic relations.

VATICAN OPTIMISTIC.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, Aug. 14.
Recd. 4 p.m., Aug. 16.

The Vatican is very optimistic over the new peace initiative. It is affirmed that the Pontiff has been assured that no Government will absolutely refuse to discuss the Note.

"WESTMINSTER GAZETTE'S" ON R' COMMENDATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 15.
Recd. 2 p.m., Aug. 16.

Commenting on the Pope's Note the "Westminster Gazette" recommends the Government to consider what it would like to achieve as the result of the war, then, putting aside the preposessions, consider how much the achievement is likely to cost, and next consider not whether the Pope's proposals are inspired by Germany or acceptable as final terms, but whether they afford a basis of negotiation with the prospect of securing the necessary minimum required by the Allies. If this question be answered in the negative the Allies should announce what is the necessary minimum so that the world shall not think, as Germany desires the world to think, that we are persisting in the war for aims which we could not and dare not avow.

COLD RECEPTION BY BRITISH PRESS.

ALLIED TERMS INCOMPATIBLE WITH VATICAN PROPOSALS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 15.

The papers give a very cold reception to the Pope's proposals which are regarded as a result of the action of Austria prompted by Germany, who is endeavouring to make the most of her advance in the East for the bargaining. It is felt that no course but rejection is open to the Allies unless they are prepared to throw away their future.

Indications point to Germany having failed to secure peace through the Socialists now trying through the Catholics.

It is emphasised that the Allies' terms are quite incompatible with the Vatican proposals and there is not the slightest prospect that the Allies will abate them.

PRESS OPINION UNCHANGED.

PROPOSALS ABSOLUTELY UNACCEPTABLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 16.
Recd. 4 p.m., Aug. 16.

The Pope's proposals are the topic of the moment. The interesting fact is that the covering letter addressed to King George, asks his Majesty to transmit the Note to France, America and the nations friendly to the Allies. Opinions of the papers are unchanged that the proposals are absolutely inacceptable as they mean merely German peace.

FALLEN ON DEAF EARS IN WASHINGTON.

SUPPOSED TO BE INSPIRED BY GERMANY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.

It is unofficially stated that the Pope's proposals include suggestions for the reduction of armaments and the abolition of all retaliatory economic conflicts. It is believed that the Pope has declared that the injuries suffered by all belligerents are so great that no reparation is possible except the return of territory. It is already evident that the proposals have fallen on deaf ears in Washington where the diplomatic circles regard them as inspired by Germany with the object of splitting the Allies in the discussion of war aims.

CHINA'S WAR PROCLAMATION

RESPECT FOR INTERNATIONAL LAW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PEKING, Aug. 16.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., Aug. 16.

The Government in a war proclamation says:—"We want to secure respect for international law and protect the lives of our people."

ENEMY SHIPPING IN CHINA.

THREE AUSTRIAN MERCHANTMEN TAKEN OVER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SHANGHAI, Aug. 15.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Aug. 16.

The Chinese naval authorities have taken over three Austrian merchantmen in a harbour. There were no disturbances and the vessels were not damaged.

Hitherto, 18,600 tons of Austrian and German shipping have been taken over.

RECOGNTION OF DISTINGUISHED SERVICES.

MENTION IN MAJOR-GENERAL MAUDE'S DESPATCH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 15.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Aug. 16.

A gazette of twenty-one pages is issued containing the names of those mentioned by Major-General Maude comprising naval and military officers and men, ladies and civilians.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

LIGHTING OF KENNEDY SEA FACE.

GOVERNMENT ASKED TO RECONSIDER DECISION.

OPEN SPACES IN BOMBAY.

At a meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation held yesterday under the presidency of Mr. J. A. D. McBain, it was resolved to ask Government to reconsider their decision with regard to the provision of lights and watering the ride on the Kennedy Sea Face. The Corporation resolved to request the Commissioner to formulate and place before them a scheme for gradually providing small open spaces or gardens in densely populated parts of the city.

The Corporation considered the following letter to the President, from the Under Secretary to Government, Roads and Buildings, dated the 20th July 1917:—

"With reference to your letter, dated 30th March, 1917, (to the Secretary to Government, General Department), I am directed to state that a system of lighting capable of withstanding the monsoon gales would cost a large sum and it would be unwise to embark on the expenditure until the sea wall has been completed and protection afforded to the ground on which the lighting standards would be placed. When the wall has been completed Government will be very glad if the Corporation can see their way to provide the lighting. As regards dust on the ride I am to say that the experiment of watering it was tried but was unsuccessful. From reports Government have received, it appears to them that the nuisance is not so serious as is represented in the petition."

Dr. D. B. P. Master moved that the letter be recorded and that the President be requested to write to Government to reconsider their decision with regard to the provision of lights during the rainy season and watering the ride as in the dry weather, and that the Corporation was of opinion that the provision of hurricane lamps instead of the present ones would be sufficient for the needs of the people until the construction of the sea wall was completed.

WEIGHTY MEMORIAL TO GOVERNMENT.

Dr. Master said the petition which had been forwarded to Government was signed by several members of the Corporation and of the Legislative Council, by Knights and Dewan Bahadurs, by Justices of the Peace, and Fellows of the University and Graduates and students, and many other men of influence, intelligence and education, and yet Government attached no weight to it and based its reply on the report of one of its officers. What was asked for in the petition was neither impracticable nor extravagant. If hurricane lamps were provided, he (the speaker) thought they would be able to withstand the fury of the monsoon gales. Kennedy Sea Face was perhaps the best promenade in the city and thousands of people resorted to it every day for an airing. In spite of the war Government had received larger revenue and when they provided more and more money every year for the sea wall they could very well spend a comparatively small sum to provide these lamps. The dust nuisance was undoubtedly great and it was an absolute necessity to lay the dust.

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji seconded the proposition.

Dr. R. T. Nariman said that if watering once was not sufficient to lay the dust, it should be watered twice or thrice a day.

Mr. J. A. Wadia: And there is the sea water which can be used for the purpose.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji said the Municipality had refused to provide lighting for private lanes, as under the Act they could not do so. He therefore did not see how they could be asked to provide lighting for Government estate.

Mr. J. B. Petit agreed that the Kennedy Sea Face should be lighted, but he did not think there was any section of the Municipal Act under which they could insist upon Government lighting the Sea Face. The only thing they could do was to appeal to Government to provide sufficient lighting as the promenade was used largely by the public.

The proposition was carried.

IMPROVEMENT OF WAUDBY ROAD.

The Commissioner submitted for the approval of the Corporation an estimate amounting to Rs. 36,494 for widening and improving Waudby Road. An estimate amounting to Rs. 25,066 in respect of storm-water drains in this road and in Napier Road was forwarded for the approval of the Corporation with his letter of the 20th June 1917. The road throughout its entire length is being provided with hand-set rubble bottoming to enable it to withstand heavy traffic, and paved footpaths are being provided from end to end. The cost will be met from the provision of Rs. 46,000 made for widening and draining Waudby Road at page 230 of the Loan Works Budget.

Mr. B. R. P. Jijibhoy moved that the estimate be approved of.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir said Waudby Road had been "up" for several months past and closed to traffic, and he did not know when it would be opened for the use of the public. As to the estimate, he thought it should have been submitted before the improvement of the road was undertaken.

The Hon. Sir Dinsha Wacha said the rule, which required that sanction should be obtained before a work was taken up, was honoured more in the breach than in the observance. This had been going on for years together.

The proposition was carried.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Secretary to the Schools Committee regarding the experimental medical inspection of Municipal school children to be carried on for the next three years. It was stated in the letter:—"About 1,500 school children have been examined to-date. Arrangements have been made to send intimations of the ailments discovered to the parents or guardians of the children and to suggest to them that they may avail themselves of free treatment at the Municipal Dispensaries. In all cases where the parents or guardians express their willingness to take their children to Municipal Dispensaries, the Medical Inspectors are directed to give a certificate on a set printed form, to be shown at the Dispensaries. The Municipal Commissioner has kindly promised to issue instructions for a proper treatment of the children presenting themselves at the Dispensaries and keeping a simple Register thereof."

On the motion of Dr. Cursetji the letter was recorded.

PROVISION FOR OPEN SPACES.

Dr. Dinshaw B. Master moved "that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to formulate and place before the Corporation a scheme for gradually providing small open spaces or gardens in densely populated parts of the city."

He said the plots secured from the filled up tanks were all lying idle and nothing had been done with them. He wanted the Commissioner to suggest a plan to make a beginning in a small way.

Dr. Cursetji seconded.

Mr. Sunderrao Navalkar said he agreed with Dr. Master.

Mr. J. A. Wadia said they should place apart a sum every year, so that they could have a handsome sum to begin their work.

Dr. M. C. Javle said it would be better if the last part of the resolution were omitted.

Dr. Master said he did not mean by his resolution that certain parts of the town should be excluded. Wherever plots were to be found they should be taken in hand.

A "PIOUS RESOLUTION."

Sir Dinshaw E. Wacha said it was no use passing such resolutions; they were only talking and talking and in the meantime all the open spaces were used up. It was no use passing such pious resolutions.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir said no good could be done by passing this resolution. What they wanted was concrete schemes. Let them bring before the Corporation any particular scheme and they would consider it on its own merits. Whenever there were open spaces they should bring forward definite schemes so that they could be put into hand at once.

The proposition was passed.

MESOPOTAMIA DAY CELEBRATION.

£16,000 FOR THE COMFORT FUND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 15.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Aug. 16.

The Mesopotamia Comforts Fund received over £16,000 sterling as the result of the Mesopotamia Day.

MARCH OF AMERICA NEER TROOPS.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM SHOWN IN LONDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 15.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Aug. 16.

Huge and most enthusiastic crowds witnessed the march of the American Engineer troops through West End to-day. The Stars and Stripes and the Union Jacks were everywhere. Their Majesties took the salute at Buckingham Palace and Dr. Page at the American Embassy.

The Cabinet meeting was adjourned in order to allow the members to see the march along Whitehall.

INFANTRY ENGAGEMENTS NEAR LENS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 16.
Recd. 8-25 p.m., Aug. 16.

A German wireless communiqué says infantry engagements are proceeding northward of Lens and eastward of Cerny-en-Laonnois.

ALLIED ATTACK NEAR YPRES

THREE ENEMY COUNTER ATTACKS REPULSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 16.
Recd. 1-0 a.m., Aug. 17.

In this afternoon's communiqué Field-marshal Haig says:—The Allies this morning again attacked on a wide front east and north of Ypres. Heavy fighting ensued. We are making progress at all points in spite of stubborn resistance. We repulsed three more counterattacks last night against the new positions on the Lens battle front. Our artillery broke up concentration near Cite St. Auguste.

The Allahabad High Court has reduced the sentence of one year's imprisonment to six months passed on Beni, a boat contractor, for causing the death of several passengers on his boat, which sank in the Ganges owing to over-crowding.

POPE BENEDICT XV.

WHOSE PEACE PROPOSALS ARE CAB LED BY REUTER TO-DAY..

SAFE CONDUCT OF HOSPITAL SHIPS.

BRITISH, FRENCH AND SPANISH GOVERNMENTS' ARRANGEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 16.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., Aug. 16.

In the Commons, Lord Robert Cecil confirmed the arrangement between the British, French and Spanish Governments regarding the safe conduct of hospital ships provided that Spanish naval officers were on board. He hoped that it would end the enemy attacks on hospital ships, but definite assurance from Germany had not yet been received. The names and full particulars of identification of all British hospital ships were communicated to the enemy prior to their employment as hospital ships in accordance with the Hague Convention.

Lord Robert Cecil believed that the suggestion for the new arrangement came from Britain.

MESOPOTAMIA QUESTION.

Mr. Macpherson stated that it must not be assumed that proceedings in case of officers blamed in the Mesopotamia Report would be by court-martial. The Army Council must consider the written explanations of officers before deciding on further action.

SUBMARINE SINKINGS.

BRITISH WEEKLY RETURNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 15
Recd. 12 noon, Aug. 16.

The Admiralty announces that 2,776 vessels arrived at ports in the United Kingdom during the week and 2,666 sailed. Fourteen vessels over 1,600 tons and two under were sunk. Thirteen were unsuccessfully attacked. Three fishing-vessels were sunk.

RECORD OF LOSSES.

The following table shows the losses for each week since the returns were issued.

Week ended	Arrivals.	Sailings.	SUNK. Over 1,600 tons.	Under 1,600 tons.	Fishing vessels.	Unsuccessful attacks.
Feb. 25	2290	2261	15	6	4	12
Mar. 4	2528	2477	14	9	13	12
,, 11	1885	1959	15	4	3	16
,, 18	2525	2554	16	8	21	19
,, 25	2314	2433	18	7	10	15
Apl. 1	2281	2399	18	13	6	17
,, 8	2406	2367	17	2	6	14
,, 15	2379	2231	19	9	12	15
,, 22	2585	2621	40	15	9	27
,, 29	2716	2680	38	13	8	24
May 6	2374	2499	24	22	7	19
,, 13	2569	2552	18	15	3	9
,, 20	2664	2759	18	9	3	17
,, 27	2719	2768	18	1	2	17
June 3	2693	2442	15	3	5	23
,, 10	2767	2822	22	10	3	31
,, 17	2497	2903	27	5	6	22
,, 24	2878	2923	21	7	9	16
July 1	2743	2846	15	5	11	17
,, 11	2408	2704	14	3	3	19
,, 18	2082	2900	14	4	8	17
,, 25	2831	2701	21	3	4	13
Aug. 1	2747	2778	18	3	9	9
,, 8	2473	2796	21	2	6	13
,, 15	2776	2646	14	2	3	13

ITALIAN SHIPPING RETURNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ROME, Aug. 16.
Recd. 2 p.m., Aug. 16.

During the week ended August 12th 550 merchantmen arrived at the Italian ports and 509 sailed. Six steamers and five sailingships were sunk. Only one sailingship was over one hundred tons.

FRENCH SHIPPING RETURNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 16.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., Aug. 16.

During the week ending the 12th August arrivals at French ports numbered 1,010 and sailings, 1,028. One vessel over and three under 1,600 tons were sunk and five were unsuccessfully attacked.

(Continued from Column 5.)

dency on the part of the Indian Civil Service to welcome direct elections and such a system can be applied to Mr. Gokhale's constructive scheme.

FINANCIAL DEVOLUTION.

With regard to financial devolution, Mr. Gokhale recognised that Bengal with the Permanent Settlement might be confronted with difficulties of adjustment, but he looked to an autonomous presidency to find the solution by an expedient such as death duties or enhanced income tax.

ENGLISH PRESS COMMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 15.
Recd. 8-25 p.m., Aug. 16.

"The Times" says that Mr. Gokhale's detached advice is a valuable statement deserving earnest attention. The principles which he defended are all essentially those which must guide any coming changes in the policy regarding India.

The "Manchester Guardian" thinks it certain that before reaching any decision on the question of reform in India the Imperial Government must consider very carefully the claims of Indian schemes which do not come with so much authority as that of Mr. Gokhale.

POLICY OF DECENTRALISATION.

LORD SYDENHAM ON ISLINGTON'S SPEECH.

LONDON, Aug. 13.
Recd. 8-25 p.m., Aug. 16.

Lord Sydenham, in a letter to the "Times," welcome Lord Islington's adhesion to the policy of decentralisation. He cordially agrees that there should be a policy of self-government beginning with the village punchayet system, but regards much of Lord Islington's address with grave misgiving. He declares that his description of the Government of India as a vast bureaucracy is a misuse of language borrowed from the vocabulary of a small section, which employs the term for purposes of opprobrium. He says it is impossible that the Legislative Council should be responsible for policy, the responsibility must rest on the Government of India. The masses in India will, for many years to come, hold us responsible for all that happens and to assume that we could disclaim responsibility when troubles arose, would be to ignore our duty and court disaster.

Lord Sydenham says widespread alarm has been caused among thoughtful Indians by the demands of Indian maximalists, involving the assumption of all political power by little oligarchy. The problem for us is, firstly, to break up the most highly centralised system of government that ever existed; secondly, to ensure that the real, not sectional, opinion shall have full expression and that we shall not be deprived of the counsels of Indians, who are working to build up the country and promote social changes, which alone can make nationhood possible. The weakening of the British rule in India would lead to a most disastrous anarchy. We cannot divest ourselves of our duty or responsibility towards the vast masses of India whose welfare must be our only object. If the realities of the situation are ignored or misunderstood danger is certain.

BRITISH AIR-RAID ON COURTRAI.

SQUADRON RETURNS SAFELY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Aug. 16.
Recd. 1-0 a.m., Aug. 17.

A British air squadron bombed the German barracks, automobile park and munition sheds at Courtrai on Tuesday causing enormous damage. The squadron returned safely.

INDIAN REFORMS.

LATE MR. GOKHALE'S SCHEME.

POSTHUMOUS DOCUMENT PUBLISHED BY AGA KHAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 14.
Recd. at 5-20 p.m., Aug. 16.

His Highness the Aga Khan will publish here to-morrow Mr. Gokhale's scheme of political reform carefully prepared a few days before his death and entrusted to the Aga Khan, with discretion to select the time of publication, it being understood that it would not be delayed beyond the close of the war.

In a covering letter the Aga Khan says he believes that Mr. Gokhale would have given his views to the world at this juncture, if not indeed earlier and he fulfils this sacred trust believing that the memorandum will have beneficial effect upon Indian thought and contribute materially to the evolution of sound progressive policy.

Immediately after Mr. Gokhale's death the Aga Khan gave a copy of the memorandum to Lord Willingdon and copies also reached Lords Hardinge and Crewe.

SCHEME OUTLINED.

Mr. Gokhale sketches the scheme of provincial autonomy by which each province would have a Governor appointed from England with an executive of three English and three Indian members for Home, Finance, Agriculture and Public Works, Education, Local Self-Government and Industries and Commerce. Indian civilians would be eligible, but no places would be reserved for them. The Legislature would number from 75 to 100, four-fifths to be elected by different constituencies and interests. He instances Bombay where each district should return two members, one for municipalities and the other for the district and taluk boards, the City of Bombay ten members and certain bodies in the mofussil one member each. There should be special representation of Mahomedans and here and there a member should be given to communities like the Lingayats where they are strong. There should be no nominated non-official members except as experts. A few official members should be added by the Governor as experts or to assist in representing the Executive. The Council to pass all provincial legislation and its assent to be necessary for additions to or changes in provincial taxation. Its resolutions on the budget or questions of general administration to be effective unless vetoed by the Governor. Members of the Executive not to depend for support of majority of the legislature for holding offices. Provincial Governments to have complete control over internal administration and virtually independent financial powers.

PROVINCIAL AND IMPERIAL REVENUES.

Revenues from provincial services, including land revenue, to belong thereto and revenues of Imperial services to belong exclusively to the Government of India, Provinces to be required to make annual contribution to the Government of India, to be fixed quinquenially. Provinces to have powers of taxation and borrowing within certain limits.

DIVISIONAL COMMISSIONERSHIPS TO BE ABOLISHED.

Divisional Commissionerships, except in special cases like Sind, to be abolished, while small district councils, partly elected and partly nominated, would be associated with the Collector to whom powers of Commissioners would be transferred. the functions of councils being advisory. At first, village punchayets should be elected and nominated and municipal and taluk boards wholly elected, provincial Government having stringent powers of control.

With regard to the Government of India, Mr. Gokhale proposes that there should be six members beside the Viceroy, two at least being Indian, for the Interior, Finance, Law, Defence, Communications and Foreign Affairs. The principle of official majority for the Viceroy's legislature to be continued at present, with reserve power to pass legislation persistently declined by a provincial legislature.

REFORMS IN VICEREGAL LEGISLATURE.

Viceregal legislature, to be termed Assembly, should have increased opportunities of influencing the Government of India on questions connected with the Army and Navy (latter to be now created), being placed on a level with other questions. Financial and other control of the Secretary of State should be largely reduced, his Council being abolished and his position steadily approximated to that of the Colonial Secretary. Commissions in the Army and Navy to be given to Indians. German East Africa, when conquered, to be reserved for Indian colonisation and handed over to the Government of India.

MR. GOKHALE'S PERSONAL PREFERENCE FOR DIRECT ELECTIONS.

The Aga Khan explains that Mr. Gokhale's personal preference for direct elections to provincial legislatures was strong but, fearing considerable opposition from officials, he refrained from urging it, being reluctant to raise a controversy by insisting on non-vital points. The Aga Khan is glad to know that there is now a ten-

(Continued in Column 4.)

G. I. P. RAILWAY STRIKE.

EMPLOYEES TENDER RESIGNATION.

AGENT'S REFUSAL.

It is understood that the strikers went to Agent and tendered their resignation which he did not accept saying that they should attend work for a fortnight and then submit their resignation.

UNAUTHORISED DEPUTATION TO THE AGENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

The following letter was addressed by Messrs. Rustamji and Ginwalla, Solicitors, on behalf of the G. I. P. Railway Workshop strikers to the Agent G. I. P. Railway yesterday:—

"We understand from to-day's issue of the "Times of India" that some fourteen gentlemen have volunteered to have an interview with you on behalf of strikers, alleging themselves to be leading members of the communities to which the workmen are alleged to belong and you have consented to receive them this afternoon.

We have now been instructed on behalf of the strikers to state that those gentlemen are not at all in touch with them and that the workmen have no faith in them. We are further instructed to convey to you that those gentlemen are not authorised by the workmen to represent their cause before you and the workmen state that they shall not be bound by any arrangement that may be arrived at between you and the said gentlemen."

STRIKERS' FAMILIES' RELIEF FUND.

We have received the following further subscriptions for the strikers' Families' Relief Fund:—

	Rs.	as.
"Another Lame Dog"	75	0
Surekat Co.	31	0
Sympathisers through Mr. Utamchand Ranchod	12	10
Pate Brothers (Kalyan)	5	0
M. Essuffhoy and Sons	25	0
Gandevi Vhanaps" (1st instalment)	13	0
"Seven-fifteen"	1	2

THE STRIKERS AND THE KAMGAR HITAWARDHAK SABHA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I am not surprised at Mr. Mandavle's letter in your to-day's issue. The Kamgar Hitawardhak Sabha knowing the unorganised condition of the working men always approaches their employers in a conciliatory spirit with a view to settling disputes. Notwithstanding this attitude of the Sabha there is a general impression among millowners that our Sabha engineers strikes. Nearly three weeks ago a few railway strikers, representing themselves as leaders and knowing now our mediation had successfully terminated mill-strikes, came to me and in consultation with Mr. Talcherker I suggested that the Sabha was prepared to go in deputation to H. E. the Governor. The idea was however poon-poohed by others and yet the strikers' solicitor eventually approached H. E. the Governor in this respect! As a rule when any of the leaders of strikers approach our Sabha we do not for obvious reasons give out their names, as leaders are always afraid of being dismissed and become marked men. The Sabha acts as middle-men in approaching the employers and entreats them to deal with cases of the strikers in a sympathetic spirit.

Finding that the Railway Company was still not going to yield to their demands a few strikers representing themselves as leaders again approached us. Some of them earning wages under Rs. 30 who had already gained the concession nearly 15 per cent. put forward before us their helpless condition and how their men were willing to join but were afraid of being roughly handled as "black-legs." We have been giving them assurances in this connection that they need not fear any rough handling. The railway authorities were also interviewed in connection with the strike.

On the morning of 8th instant Mr. Talcherker and myself addressed some of the strikers at Ghadiali Hall. It had some effect on the strikers but as it was not possible to discuss all the points a few headmen met us at Mr. Talcherker's place but no decision was arrived at. Some headmen met me at Dadar on the 10th and 11th at my residence and a few met Dr. Patil at his dispensary, and every assurance was given they would get some of their resumed work the ywould get some of their prayers. That it was a matter of discipline that they should submit and that their employers would deal with them fairly and equitably.

Several of these strikers are still consulting us and it is incorrect to say that none came to us. Perhaps those of the leaders who are instructing Mr. Mandavle may not have formed the batch who approached us and have confidence in our Sabha. It would be preposterous to assume that among the vast number of men on strike the Sabha should have no following.

Mr. Mandavle who is practising as a pleader in mill centres at least should have been the last person to rush into print. Has he forgotten how often such working-men clients have openly disowned their pleaders in law courts notwithstanding the facts that they had instructed them to appear on their behalf and signed the vakalatnama. On the face of this it is rather strange that a pleader who has experience of this kind should on the report of some men meeting in Chamarbaug should have impeached the veracity of men disinterestedly acting as peace makers. Again Mr. Mandavle is wrong in saying that even a hint was given to the members of the Kamgar Hitawardhak Sabha at Chamarbaug. In fact our Sabha had never arranged to meet the strickers at Chamarbaug.—Yours etc.

S. K. BOLE,
Hon. Secretary, K. H. Sabha.

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By the use of the Aushadhi the old have been fortunate enough in being blessed with children.

Mr. J. M. Raval, L.C.E. writes from Ahmedabad that:—Your child begetting Aushadhi or sterility cure medicine was given according to your instructions to * * * One had no issue for 8 years and the other had never any issue. But I am glad to inform you that by the marvellous effect of your medicines both had issue. Your medicine is nothing but a Divine gift and I strongly recommend it in hopeless cases before hunting for other harmful medicines as I have full confidence that this medicine will have the desired effect.

Dr. B. H. Vyas, L.C.P., L.C.S., P.I.S.I. (Bom) writes from Bombay that:—Your medicine was used for my sister who was suffering from anaemiae, leucorrhoea and primary state of phthisis and general weakness of the whole body. She has regained her health and also became pregnant since seven months. I tried for her my own medicines and also of several other competent medical doctors but to no effect I must say that you deserve great credit for having good command over native drugs. I can confidently say that by using Mahatma Ramdasji's medicines the desired objects of the patients will surely be attained.

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Dr. Bier's Erectruss

SHORT LIVED EMPIRE.

EMPEROR OF CHINA'S PROCLAMATION.

MANDATE OF HEAVEN.

NEW BEGINNING THAT WAS NOT MADE.

When the Emperor Hsuan Tung recently overthrew the Republic in China and re-established the monarchy he was, of course in duty bound to give the people some reason for his action and at the same time proclaim the lines on which the new Government would be run. This he did in the following edict which is now an interesting memento of the shortest reign in modern times. This highly illuminating proclamation runs as follows:—

Issued the 13th day of the 5th Moon of the 9th Year of Hsuan Tung.

While yet in our boyhood the inheritance of the great domain was unfortunately placed in our possession; and since We were then all alone We were unable to weather the numerous difficulties. Upon the outbreak of the uprising in the year of Hsin Hai, Our Empress, Hsiao Ting Chin, owing to her Most High Virtue and Most Deep Benevolences was unwilling to allow the people to suffer, and courageously placed in the hands of the late Imperial Councillor, Yuan Shih-kai, the great dominion which our forefathers had built up, and with it the lives of the millions of Our people, with orders to establish a provisional government.

The power of State was thus voluntarily given to the whole country with the hope that disputes might disappear, disturbances might stop and the people enabled to live in peace. But ever since the form of State was changed into a Republic, continuous strife has prevailed and several wars have taken place. Forcible seizure, excessive taxation and bribery have been of everyday occurrence. Although the annual revenue has increased to 400 millions this amount is still insufficient to meet the needs. The total amount of foreign obligations has reached a figure of more than ten thousand millions yet more loans are being contracted. The people within the seas are shocked by this state of affairs and interest in life has forsaken them. The step reluctantly taken by Our Empress Hsiao Ting Chin for the purpose of giving respite to the people has resulted untowardly in increasing the burdens of Our people. This indeed Our Empress' Hsiao Ting Chin was unable to foresee, and the result must have made her Spirit in Heaven to weep sorely. And it is owing to this that We have been praying to Heaven day and night in the close confines of the palace meditating and weeping in silent suffering.

Recently party strife has resulted in war and the country has remained too long in an unsettled condition. The Republic has fallen to pieces and means of remedy have been exhausted.

Chang Hsun, Feng Kuo-chang and Lu Yung-ting have jointly memorialised the Throne stating that the minds of the people are disturbed and they are longing to see the old regime restored, and asking that the throne be reoccupied in order to comfort the people.

Chu Hung-chi and others have also memorialised Us stating that the country is in imminent danger and that the people have lost their faith in the Republic, and asking that we ascend the Throne in obedience to the mandate of Heaven and man.

Li Yuan-hung has also memorialised the throne, returning the great power of State to Us in order to benefit the country and save the people.

A perusal of the said memorials, which are worded in earnest terms, has filled Our heart with regret and fear. On the one hand We, being yet in Our boyhood, are afraid to assume the great responsibilities for the existence of the country but on the other hand we are unwilling to turn our head away from the welfare of the millions simply because the step might affect Our own safety.

After weighing the two sides and considering the mandates of Heaven and man. We have decided reluctantly to comply with the prayers, and have again occupied the Court to attend to the affairs of State after resuming possession of the great powers on the 13th day of the 5th moon of the 9th year of Hsun Tung.

A new beginning will be made with Our people. Hereafter the principles of morality, and the sacred religion shall be Our constitution in spirit, and order; righteousness, honesty and conscience will be practised to rebind the minds of the people who are now without bonds. People high and low will be uniformly treated with sincerity and will not depend on obedience of law alone as the means of co-operation. Administration and orders will be based on conscientious-realisation and no one will be allowed to treat the form of State as material for experiment. At this time of exhaustion, when its vitality is being wasted to the last drop and the existence of the country is hanging in the balance. We, as if treading on thin ice over deep waters, dare not in the slightest degree to indulge in licence on the principle that the Sovereign is entitled to enjoyment. It is our wish therefore that all officials, be they high or low, should purify their hearts and cleanse themselves of all forms of old corruption, constantly keeping in mind the real interests of the people. Every bit of vitality of the people they shall be able to preserve shall go to strengthen the life of the country for whatever it is worth. Only by doing so can the danger be averted and Heaven moved by our sincerity.

THE NINE ARTICLES.

Herewith We promulgate the following principal things, which we must either introduce as reforms or, abolish as undesirable in restoration.

1.—We shall obey the edict of Emperor Teh Tsung chin (Kuang Hsu), namely, that the sovereign power shall be controlled by the Court (state) but the detailed administration shall be subject to public opinion. The country shall be called The Empire of Ta Ching; and the methods of other constitutional monarchies shall be carefully copied.

2.—The allowance for the Imperial House shall be the same as before, namely, $4,000,000 per year. The sum shall be paid annually and not a single cent is to be added.

3.—We shall strictly obey the instructions of our forefathers to the extent that no member of the imperial family shall be allowed to interfere with administrative affairs.

4.—The line of demarcation between Man (Manchu) and Han (Chinese) shall be positively obliterated. All Manchurian and Mongolian posts which have already been abolished shall not be restored. As to intermarriage and change of customs the officials concerned are hereby commanded to submit their views on the points concerning them respectively.

5.—All treaties and loan agreements, money or which has already been paid, formally concluded and signed with any eastern and western countries before this 13th day of the 5th moon of the 9th year of Hsuan Tung, shall continue to be valid.

6.—The stamp duty which was introduced by the Republic is hereby abolished so that the people may be relieved of their burdens. As to other petty taxes and contributions the Viceroys and Governors of the provinces are hereby commanded to make investigations and report on the same for their abolition.

7.—The criminal code of the Republic is unsuited to this country. It is hereby abolished. For the time being the provisional criminal code as adopted in the first year of Hsuan Tung shall be observed.

8.—The evil custom of political parties is hereby forbidden. Old political offenders are all pardoned. We shall, however not be able to pardon those who deliberately hold themselves aloof and disturb peace and order.

9.—All of our people and officials shall be left to decide for themselves the custom of wearing or cutting their queus as commanded in the 9th moon of the 3rd year of Hsuan Tung.

We swear that We and Our people shall abide by these articles. The Great Heaven and Earth bear witness to our words. Let this be made known to all.

Counter-signed by Chang Hsun.
Member of the Imperial Privy Council.

ALLEGED MEMORIAL BY PRESIDENT LI YUAN HUNG.

In a memorial submitted this day, offering to return the sovereign power of State and praying that we again ascend the throne to control the great empire, Li Yuan-hung states that some time ago he was forced by mutinous troops to steal the great throne and falsely remained at the head of the Administration but failed to do good to the difficult situation. He enumerates the various evils in the establishment of a Republic and prays that We ascend the throne to again control the Empire with a view that the people may thereby be saved. As to himself he awaits punishment by the properly instituted authorities, etc. As his words are so mournful and full of remorse they must have been uttered from a sincere heart. Since it was not his free choice to follow the rebellion, the fact that he has returned the great power of administration to Us, shows that he knows the great principle of righteousness. At this time of national danger and uncertainty, he has taken the lead of the people in obeying their sovereign, and decided before others the plan to save the country from ruin. The merit is indeed great and We are higher pleased with his achievement. Li Yuan-hung is hereby to have conferred on him the dignity of Duke of the first class so as to show Our great appreciation. Let him accept Our Edict and forever receive our blessings.

Counter-signed by Chang Hsun.
Member of the Privy Council.

PRIVY COUNCIL.

At this time of restoration a Privy Council is hereby established in order that We may be assisted in Our duties and that responsibility may be made definite. Two Under-secretaries of the Council are also created. Other officials serving outside of the capital shall remain as under the system in force during the first year of Hsuan Tung. All civil and military officials who are now serving at their various posts are hereby commanded to continue in office as hitherto.

Counter-signed by Chang Hsun.
Member of the Privy Council.

APPOINTMENTS.

Then follows a long list of appointments—Viceroys, Presidents of different Boards, Governors of Provinces and Commanders-in-Chief but the most curious is the one announcing that Kang Yu-wei received the privilege of wearing a first class button and also was permitted to ride in a chair with two bearers in the Forbidden City while other supporters were permitted to ride on horse-back.—"Englishman."

Under the patronage of the **Hon'ble the Maharaja of Cossimbazar** and recommendation, from **the Hon'ble Sir Asutosh Mukerjee** Mr. **Dunn** (Presidency Inspector of Schools), **Sir Rabindra Nath Tagore** and other prominent gentlemen.

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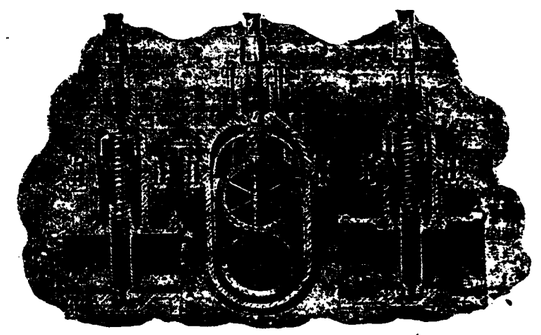

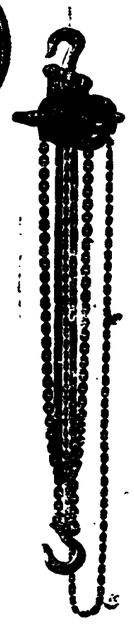

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B. R. A. Commissioner from Chitaldrug and R. U. Secretary of H. H. Nizam's Government writes from Hyderabad: "We have used several Hair-dyes both Indian and English but have found your's the best of all. The process is easy, simple and at the same time effective. 18-12-14."

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THE REV. H. SPOONER.

HIS HEROISM IN THE FIELD.

"Released" writes to the "Pioneer":—The first article of the May issue of "Blackwood's" contains part of the story of the Siege of Kut—Besieged in Kut—and After, by "C. B."—and the second an account of the advance on Ctesiphon by General Sir Charles Townshend's force and the events immediately succeeding it "—Mesopotamia—1915," by "el Hamran." Both these thrilling articles give an absolutely truthful description, *literatim et verbatim*, of the incidents to which they relate. This letter is specially concerned with the incomparable Padre who volunteered to stay with the wounded that had been collected in a particular field ambulance that we almost had to relinquish. "el Hamran" states that the order was given for all "walking" wounded cases to get away at once, the "non-starters" to be left with a medical officer, a Padre saying he would 'keep them company". I was present when the order was given for walking cases to go to High Wall three miles away in command of the senior "walking" British officer. The officer giving the order supplemented it by the statement that he could not promise to send A. T. carts for the "sitting" and "lying" wounded that evening, but that carts would be brought out as early as possible next day although he felt at the time that the fulfilment of his promise depended largely on what the Turks would do. The carts were brought out the next day and every wounded man got away.

The clergyman who voluntecred to stop with the wounded was the Rev. Harold Spooner A.C., M. C., whose heroism on this and several other occasions came under my personal observation. In this particular instance, the time was about 4 p.m. the 23rd November 1915. The Turks were developing a counter-attack against our main force, and at that moment their extreme left flank was in a line with the field ambulance under reference, and finally was between 300 and 400 yards away from where the seriously wounded were accumulated. The position of the field ambulance was marked by the usual Red Cross flag and two tents and must have been known to the Turks. The wounded and field ambulance remained unmolested by the Turks. The counter-attack fizzled out and the Turks retired just before dawn next morning. The wounded in the trenches, however, endured a night of terrible apprehension. During that long night I was afterwards told Spooner was indefatigable in cheering up and nursing the wounded. He, the medical officer and the assistant surgeon, who remained with the wounded, were decorated for their courageous behaviour and devotion to duty on this occasion.

One afternoon during the siege of Kut I was passing through the British General Hospital (located in the covered bazaar, the hospital wards consisting of a double row of cubicles arranged on either side of a colonnade) and I saw Spooner kneeling beside a dangerously wounded case. A shell came through the next cubicle but he never moved nor interrupted his prayers.

Spooner was very proud of the fact that our little church room (described by "C.B." "Blackwood's" May 1917, p. 675) had never been penetrated by a shell during the five months of the siege, although it was thoroughly spattered on the outside by enemy bullets. When it is stated that few of the houses in Kut escaped shelling and that 103 shells found their way into the hospitals, this exemption was somewhat remarkable.

Spooner is one of the very finest types of soldiers' parsons in the field. He won our affection, respect and reverence by complete devotion to his sacred duties, and the manner in which he brought comfort and relief to the sick and wounded.

He is now a prisoner in the hands of the Turks. God grant him an early and safe return to his friends.

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THE WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 16.

The moonsoon has been generally active except in Decca. Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Rajputana, Konkan; and local in Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, United Provinces, Sind, Central Provinces and Mysore. A few falls also occurred in Baluchistan, Gujarat and Madras. The chief amounts are:—Yamethin one and half inches, Toungoo and Berhampore two, False Point, Patna and Jaipur one, Jodhpur and Ajmer three. Mount Abu four, and Udaipur one and half.

Forecast.—Increase of rain round the head of the Bay and in United Provinces, decrease in Rajputana.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours 8 a.m. 16th Aug. 17.	Total since 1st June 1917	June 1st to Aug. 16th. 1916	1915
	in. Ct.	in. Ct.	in. Ct.	in. Ct.
Colaba [Observatory]	0.43	35.71	61.47	56.89
Fort [St. Geo's Hospital] ..	0.17	36.28	70.64	60.53
Esplanade [Gok. Tej. Hospital]	0.18	35.78	69.22	56.89
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	0.71	38.65	73.41½	62.75
Kemp and Co., Cumballa Hill..	..	..	..	..

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA,

Bombay, 16th Aug. 1917.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr.	29.766	Inch
Temperature of Air	82.0	Deg.
Wet-bulb Thermometer	78.0	,,
Dew Point	76.6	,,
Relative Humidity of Air	0.840	,,
Percent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=100)	6.8	,,
Maximum temperature of Air	86.7	,,
Minimum ,, ,,	77.4	,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W.WNW.W.	
Movement of Wind do. do.	196	Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.27	Inches.
Total fall during month	7.30	,,
Do. do. Year	38.10	,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 16th Aug.	0.17	,,

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Sill.	Day of Month	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Sill.
	Aug.	h. m.	ft. in.	Aug.	h. m.	ft. in.
Thur	16	m 11 9	27 3	16	m 4 3	17 5
Fri.	17	m 11 37	27 6	17	m 4 44	17 2
Sat.	18	m 0 2a	27 8	18	m 5 17	17 0
Sun.	19	m 0 3	26 6	19	m 5 49	16 11
Mon.	20	m 0 33	26 3	20	m 6 20	17 1
Tues.	21	m 1 3	25 9	21	m 6 50	17 6
Wed	22	m 1 35	26 6	22	m 7 19	18 2

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Aug.	Sunrise:	Sunset:
,, 16 (Thursday)	,, 6h. 20m.	,, 7h. 8m.
,, 17 (Friday)	,, 6h. 21m.	,, 7h 7m
,, 18 (Saturday)	,, 6h. 21m.	,, 7h. 7m.
,, 19 (Sunday)	,, 6h 21m.	,, 7h. 6m.
,, 20 (Monday)	,, 6h 21m.	,, 7h. 5m.
,, 21 (Tuesday)	,, 6h. 22m.	,, 7h. 4m.
,, 22 (Wednesday)	,, 6h. 22m.	,, 7h. 4m.

Phases of the Moon:—New Moon 1917 August 17d. 11h 51.0m. p.m.: First quarter: 25d. 0h. 38 2m. a.m. Full Moon September 1d. 5h. 53.5m. p.m.; Last quarter: 8d. 0h. 35mm. p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 16th August, 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear in the south-west Punjab and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Day temperature is in defect at Multan and Lahore.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Agra has had 0.20in., Mainpuri 0.31in., Jhansi 0.35in. and Cawnpore 0.16in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Rainfall has been nearly general in east Rajputana and local in west Rajputana; Jodhpur has had 2.63in., Ajmer 3.03in., Jaipur 1.14in. and Mount Abu 4.10in. Skies are lightly clouded in upper Sind and moderately or heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is generally in defect.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Dwarka reports 0.13in. of rain and Ahmedabad 0.11in. Skies are heavily clouded in Central India West and moderately clouded elsewhere. Day temperature is in defect except at the coast stations.

The Central Provinces:—Nagpur reports 0.57in. of rain. Skies are heavily clouded in the north-western districts and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay has had 0.43in., Ratnagiri 0.16in. and Mormugao 0.55in. Skies are moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Bijapur reports 0.26in. of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Temperature is in excess in the south Bombay Deccan during the day but in defect in the north Bombay Deccan at night.

General Remarks.—The area of relative low pressure over south-east Rajputana has disappeared after giving fairly heavy rain at most stations in Rajputana. There has been a considerable decrease in the precipitation in the Peninsula, the central parts of the country, Gujarat and the Punjab. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan, east Rajputana and the United Provinces and on the north Coromandel coast and local in Mysore, while isolated showers have occurred in Kathiawar, Gujarat, the Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan, Malabar and south-east Madras.

Local rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula and in Rajputana and some showers in the United and the Central Provinces and the Deccan. A few showers may occur also in Gujarat and south-east Madras.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on HURSDAY, the 16th of August, 1917.

STATIONS.	Temp- in Shade		Hours day.	Rainfall.		
	Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours	8 A. M.	Past 24 hours	Total 1st June to date	Departure 1st June to date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (15th Aug.)	95.0	80.6	91	..	0	..
Jask	90.0	78.2	79	..	0	—0.6
Do. (th Aug.)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muscat						
Do. (15th Aug.)	87.4	81.7	79	..	0	—1.17
PUNJAB—						
Multan	94.6	83.3	75	..	10.27	+6.55
Mawalpindi	92.5	77.6	80	..	25.57	+10.82
Lahore	90.2	79.5	82	..	9.27	—0.88
Sialkot	90.5	79.0	83	..	5.95	..
Amritsar	93.7	77.1	89	0.06	16.97	+3.06
Delhi	92.0	76.6	94	..	17.33	+1.47
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Agra	87.5	78.0	92	0.20	22.86	+6.59
Mainpuri	88.7	75.5	91	0.31	14.43	—0.62
Jhansi	89.4	75.6	79	0.35	20.02	+4.44
Cawnpore	88.0	78.1	85	0.16	20.01	+10.30
Allahabad	88.1	79.8	83	..	25.40	+3.18
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	95.1	82.2	84	..	5.05	+3.05
Karachi	82.0	76.0	91	0.01	4.68	—3.66
Ajmer	94.2	74.2	93	3.03	25.28	+12.27
Jaipur	93.0	76.1	94	1.14	20.04	+11.06
Mt. Abu	83.0	76.0	100	4.10	45.10	+14.86
Mount Abu	67.8	63.9	99	4.10	64.54	+23.00
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Surat	90	75.7	79	..	10.04	+0.85
Jowrasa	88.3	76.0	84	0.13	4.85	—5.79
Veraval	84.4	79.3	88	..	19.62	+6.10
Rajkot	89.2	77.1	83	0.05	14.87	+4.19
Hanvemagar Para	91.2	74.5	82	..	12.47	+2.25
Surat	86	76.7	74	..	26.76	+0.99
Ahmedabad	84	79.6	87	0.11	24.2	..
Deesa	90	75.0	89	0.04	26.07	+1.03
Bhavnagar	87	77.0	87	0.46	20.98	+16.01
Ladvar	79.9	76.8	84	0.04	15.97	+0.67
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	84.8	74.2	82	0.05	36.09	+0.20
Seoni	78.9	70.4	85	0.64	38.27	+4.41
Mohtargaon	82.2	72.4	95	0.08	38.84	+3.07
Kamptee	85	74.2	79	..	15.30	—2.10
Akola	89	78.0	78	..	12.46	—0.14
Amraoti	88.2	70.2	78	0.01	11.47	—5.18
Nagpur	86	72.6	78	0.57	10.79	—9.17
Chanda	95.7	76.6	72	..	21.66	—1.07
Raipur	85.0	78.0	79	..	41.80	+11.28
KONKAN—						
Bombay	85.7	76.6	85	0.43	35.71	—16.30
Ratnagiri	84.3	76.3	83	1.16	61.97	—14.23
Marmugao	82.2	75.0	94	0.55	67.44	—14.90
Karwar	84.4	76.8	91	0.99	51.17	—10.36
DECCAN BIJAPUR AND HYDERABAD—						
Hyderabad	90	74.8	69	0.06	1.95	—9.05
Malegaon	86.2	66.8	66	..	4.58	—4.55
Poona	85.6	69.2	76	0.03	6.96	—7.71
Sholapur	91.4	73.4	68	..	5.82	—5.64
Bijapur	90.6	74.1	73	0.26	6.77	—0.29
Belgaum	81.0	67.2	85	0.05	19.66	—10.95
Ahmednagar	86.3	68.0	74	0.09	12.10	—2.30
Nanmedmg (Indor)	90.0	74.7	74	..	?	?
Mysore and	85.2	70.0	76	..	11.39	—2.68
MALABAR AND CARLC—						
Mangalore	85.6	73.1	93	0.40	97.93	+9.91
Calicut	82.4	75.7	95	0.02	55.12	—20.58
Cochin	81	79.9	86	0.01	52.03	—6.47
Colombo	84	76.7	88	0.09	8.33	—6.31
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Manalipatam	92.3	76.2	84	0.10	19.17	+6.84
Bellary	94.1	70.5	69	..	4.25	—9.62
Cuddapah	95.1	79.3	70	..	6.40	—5.83
Madras	92.1	79.2	85	0.46	11.01	+2.55
Bangalore	80	66.8	90	0.55	8.31	—1.52
Coimbatore	86.1	70.8	86	0.06	1.98	—1.63
Trichinopoly	88.7	74.0	84	0.09	8.21	+2.94
Negapatam	90.1	74.7	82	..	3.23	+0.09

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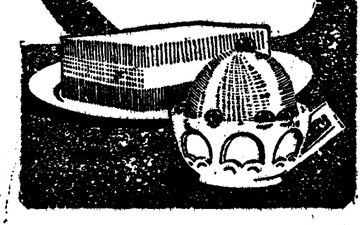

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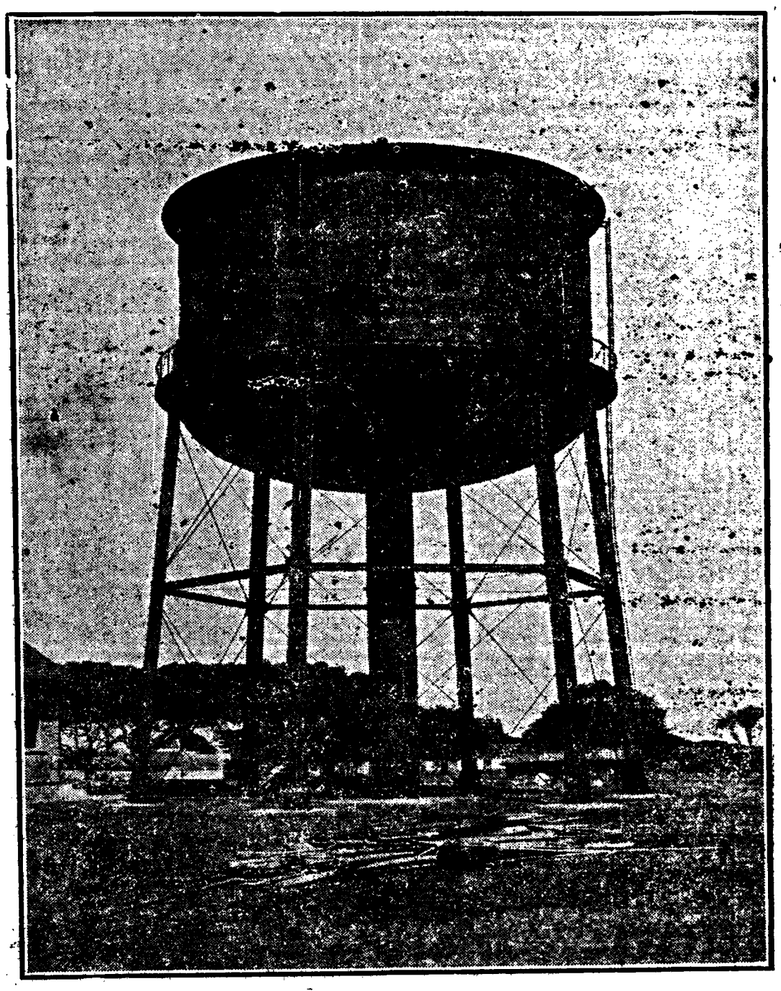

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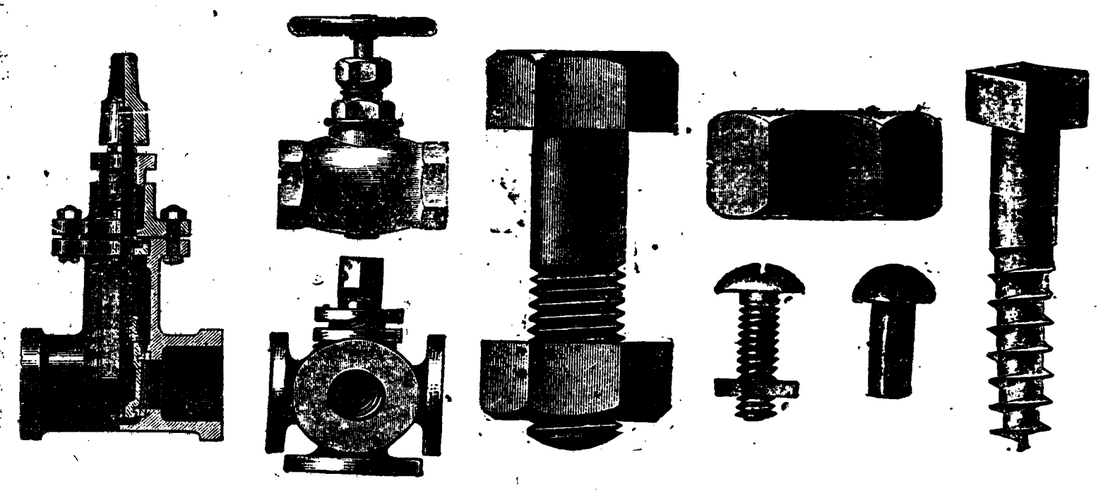

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